

Gal. 4. 9. a. An: Mai: Gorkwaite

AN
HISTORICAL
AND
Geographical Account
OF THE
MŌREA,
NEGROPONT,
AND THE
Maritime Places,

AS FAR AS
THE *SSALONICA*.

Illustrated with 42 Maps of the Coun-
tries, Plains, and Draughts of the Cities,
Towns and Fortifications.

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Geographer to the Republic of Venice.

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THE
PUBLISHER
TO THE
READER.

Reader,

THIS Book having been
Published in *Italian* in
the Year 1685. by the Inge-
nious *Coronelli*, and the last
Year in *French* with Additi-
ons, 'twas thought a Pre-
sent not unacceptable to give
our Nation the Translation
of it in *English*, which how
performed here we leave to

A 2 thy

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thy candid Judgment. The Draughts of the Cities, Towns and Fortifications, having already received sufficient Approbation.

As to the Book it self, we dare promise the Reader Diversion and Pleasure mixt with Profit, let his Genius be what it will. The Sons of *Mars* will with Warmth and Action read of the glorious Victories, and even envy the glittering Fame of those Noble Hero's that sleep in the Bed of Honour. The Poetick Fancy will be diverted with the old Fictions, like sweet Flowers strewed over
the

to the Reader.

the whole, and the grave
Mythologist with their Mo-
rals. The Antiquary and
Historian will find Enter-
tainment in the Melancholy-
pleasing Remains of past
State and Glory, that were
once the Scenes of the great-
est Performances the Mind of
man joyned to active Bodies
is capable of, and reflect on
the Fate of human Affairs sub-
ject all to Time and Chance.
The Naturalist will meet
with the Descriptions of the
Labours and Sports of Na-
ture, and find some Account
of the hitherto puzzling Tides
of the *Euripus*. Nor will the
solid

The Publisher, &c.

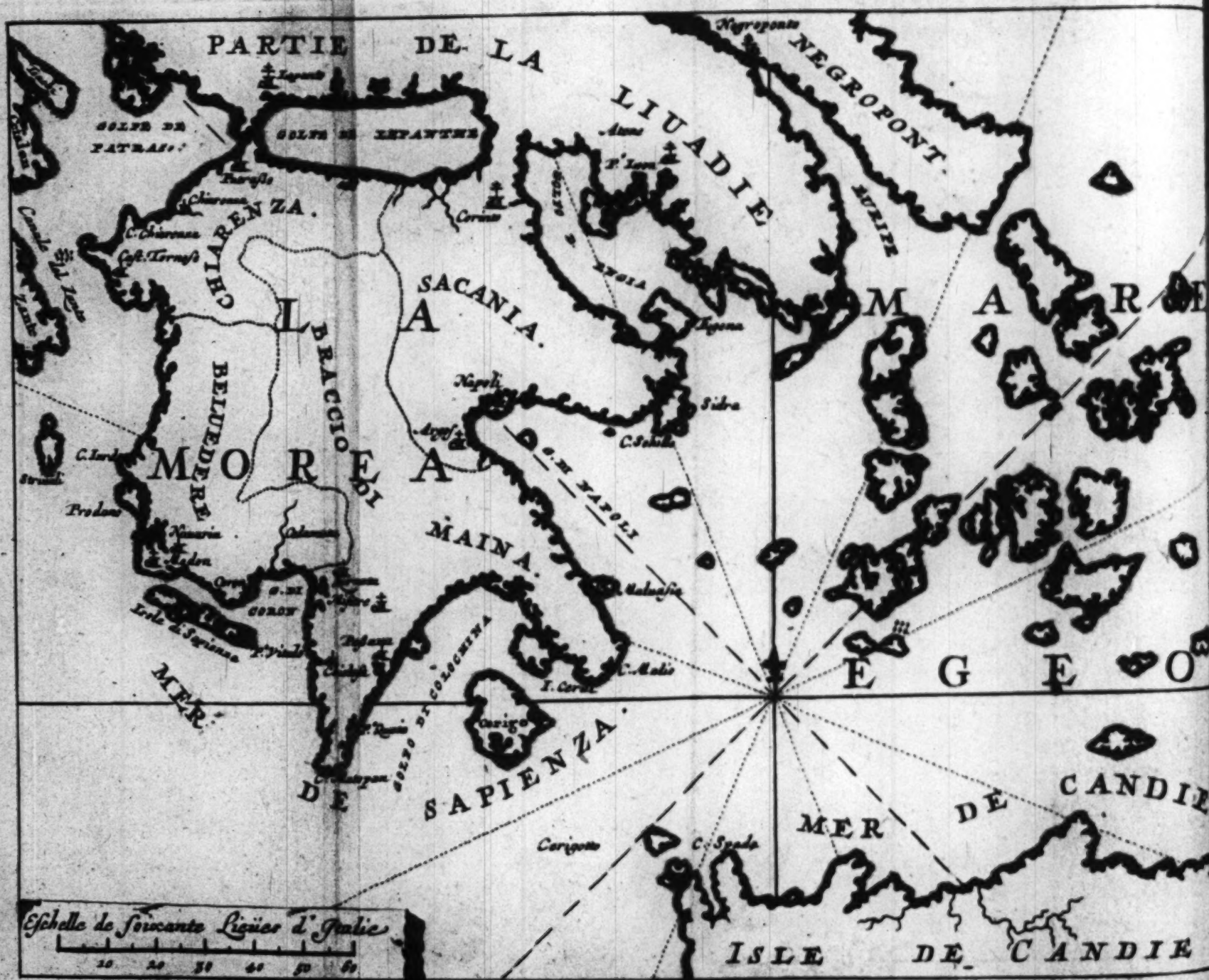
solid Mathematician lose his
Time, but with satisfaction
behold the Views of Cities,
Plains of Fortifications, and
Charts of Shores, Rocks and
Seas : But we refer to the
Book it self. Farewel.

An

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Maps and Plains inserted
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that they ought to be pla-
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[1]
OF THE

MOREA.

PART I.

Wherein is shown, That the Morea is a Peninsula ; the different Names by which it has been called ; its Extent and Figure ; the Divisions that the Ancients and Moderns have made of the Provinces contained in it : with a Discourse of its Confines and Frontiers ; and at the End, several Curious Relations are added upon the same Subject.

IF a Land surrounded by the Sea, except a small Isthmus, that joyns it to the Continent, may be called a Chersonesus, or Peninsula, the Morea may justly be so reckoned, since being on all sides environed

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by the Sea, 'tis at the North only joyned to *Acbaia*, by the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*.

This pleasant part of *Greece* has not always had the Name of *Morea*, as 'tis now commonly called ; but formerly, *Argos*, *Apia*, and *Peloponnesus*. Its Figure well enough resembling the Leaf of a *Mulberry*, or *Plane-tree*, gave sufficient ground to the later Emperors of *Constantinople* to entitle it *Morea* ; tho' some will not assent to this, but pretend to derive the Name from *Romea*, which by a transposition of the Letters was changed into *Morea*, grounding themselves upon this, That the *Greeks*, while subject to the Empire of *Constantinople*, and that City was stiled *New Rome* *, were themselves also called *Romei*, as much as to say, *Romans*. *Doglion* thinks that it took this Name when invaded by the *Moors*. *Strabo* insinuates, that it was anciently called *Argo*, or *Argos*, from a famous City of that Name within its Confines ; and *Egialea* from *Egialus*, a renowned King of the *Sicyonians*. According to * *Apollodorus*, and *Pliny*, it had the Name of *Apia* from *Apis*, the Third King

* which Name it kept till *Constantine the Great*.

* *Compend. Hist. Univ. di Nic. V. dgl. p. 11.*

King of the *Argives*, who reigned from about the year of the World's Creation, 2307. to the year 2342. that is 1647. years before the Nativity of Christ. This *Apis* was the Son of *Egialus*. Four hundred and twenty years after, it had the Name of *Peloponnesus*, from *Pelops*, Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia* and *Taygeta*, a Man sufficiently famous for his Ivory shoulder, and Incests with his own Daughters. Its bounds (which, as we said, are of the shape of a Plane-tree Leaf), are fixt between the end of the 35. degree, and beginning of the 38. degree of North Latitude, and at the Extremities of the degrees 37, and 51. of Longitude, taking the most West part of the Isle of *Ferro* for the first Meridian.

As to its Circumference, Authors disagree, some making it bigger, others less. *Isidore* allows its Circuit to be 363. Miles; *Bourdon* extends it to 563. *Porchacchi* adds Ten more, assuring us, that it is 573. Miles round: *Bleau*, *Sagredo*, and *Vianoli*, assign it 600. *Baudrand*, a Geographer, of our time, makes it but 550. Miles.

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Strabo makes its length 1400. *Stadia*; and *Sagredo* agrees with him, making 170. Miles from the *Isthmus* to *Modon*. *Baudrand* makes it five Miles longer from the Cape of *Sebilla* to the Castle *Tornese*, and takes its breadth, which, according to him, exceeds not 150. Miles between *Corinth* and the Cape of *Matapan*.

The most skillful Geographers describing this delicious *Peninsule*, have employed the greatest accuracy in distinguishing those parts from the rest, whereon Nature has been at the greatest expence for Embellishments, that they might the more advance its Glory and Reputation. As *Pausanias* reports, it was once divided into five parts, the first containing *Arcadia*, the second *Achaia*, the third *Doria*, &c. *Ptolemy*, and others, divided it into Eight Provinces; viz. *Achaia*, properly so call'd, *Arcadia*, *Argos*, *Corinthia*, *Elis*, *Laconia*, *Messenia*, and *Sicyonia*, or *Sicyonis*.

Achaia was bounded on the North with the Gulf of *Lepanto*, on the West with the *Ionian Sea*, on the South with *Elis* and *Arcadia*, and on the East with

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with *Sicyonia*. *Patras* was then its capital City.

Arcadia being up in the Countrey, and by consequence distant from the Sea, had for its *Eastern* boundaries *Argos* and *Laconia*, with the Mountain *Oronio*; *Elis* and Mount *Flora* for the *Western*; on the *North*, *Achaia* proper, and Mount *Skinfali*; and on the *South*, *Messenia*, and the Mountain *Taygeta*. Its principal City was *Megalopolis*; that is, the great *Atta* situated at the Foot of Mount *Coronio*, called at this time *El Cefal Londari*.

Argos lay on the *East* the Gulf of *Napoli di Romania*, and the *Aegean* Sea; on the *West*, *Arcadia*; on the *South*, *Laconia*, and on the *North*, the Gulf of *Engia*, or *Sinus Sardonicus*. *Argos* was its chief City.

Corinthia, which was the most *Northern* part of *Peloponnesus*, was extended between *Sicyonia* *Westward*, and *Argos* *South* and *Eastward*; and was separated from *Achaia* by the *Isthmus* and Gulf of *Lepanto*. It took its Name from *Corintus*, the Son of *Jupiter*, or *Ephipens*, who also gave a Name to the Capital City.

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Elis

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Elis bordered on the *North* upon *Achaia*, properly so called ; on the *East* upon *Arcadia*, on the *South* upon *Messenia*, and on the *West* upon the *Ionian Sea*. *Polybius* and *Strabo* name this likewise *Elea* and *Cauconia*. Its principal City was also called *Elis*.

Laconia had for its *Southern Limits* partly the Gulf of *Colochina*, and partly that of *Coron* ; for its *Eastern*, the Gulf of *Napoli di Romania* ; for its *Northern*, *Arcadia* ; and for the *Western*, *Messenia*. *Sparta* was its chief City.

The *South* of *Messenia* was between *Laconia* towards the *East*, and *Elis* towards the *West* : it had *Arcadia* on the *North*, and contained all that space between the Gulfs of *Coron* and *Zonchio*. *Messene* was the principal City.

Sicyonia, or *Sicyonis*, which was the least of the Provinces, took the Name from its capital City called likewise *Sicyon*. It bordered *Eastwards* on *Corinthia*, *Westward* on *Achaia* ; the Gulf of *Corinth* was on its *North*, and *Arcadia* on the *South*.

Lib. 2. cap. 3. *Pomponius Mela* divides the whole *Morea* into six Provinces ; viz. *Argolis*, *Laconia*, *Messenia*, *Achaia*, *Elis*, and *Arcadia*.

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At this time *Morri* and *Baudrand* make but four Provinces of it: and this Division is likewise approved of by the Learned *Cautelli*, in his *Geography*, received with general Applause.

The first of these four Provinces comprehends the whole Extent of *Achaia* proper, *Sicyonia*, and *Corinth*, and is called the *Duché* of *Chiarenza*. Its Northern bound is the Gulf of *Lepanto*; and on the South the Province of *Belvedere*. This Province has several Cities and Towns. *Patras* is its chief City, after which *Chiarenza*, *Caminitza*, *Castel-Tornese* claim their places: but we shall reserve their description to the Second Part, where we will give particular Informations of the whole Country.

Its most noted Promontories are the *Cape de Rio*, of which we will speak when we come to treat of the Gulf of *Patras*.

Another is the *Cape* by *Bourdon*, called the *Cape de Chiarenza*, and by *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*, *Araxis Promontorium*, which extends it self into the *Ionian*

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Sea,

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Sea, not far from the Mouth of the River *Larissus*, between the Gulfs of *Patras* and *Chiarenza*.

The last, lying *Southward*, is Cape *Torneſo*, which *Strabo* called *Chelonates Promontorium*, Thevet Cape *Tborice*, and *Sophianus* Cape *Chlumutzi*. This likewise stretches it ſelf into the *Ionian* Sea, between the Gulf of *Chiarenza* and that of *Arcadia*.

- II. The ſecond Province termed *Belvedere*, reaches where *Elis* and *Messenia* were formerly : It confines *Northward* on the River *Carbon*, which alſo divides it from the Province of *Chiarenza*; and on the *South* it is bounded by the Gulf of *Coron*; on the *East* it has *Braccio di Maina*; and on the *West* the Gulf of *Arcadia* and *Zencbio*. It contains ſeveral Countries and Cities, amongſt which *Modon* is the principal, then *Coron*, *Calamata*, and *Navarin*, ſollow in dignity.

The moſt celebrated Promontories are Cape *Fardau*, which is the *Icſtm Promontorium* of *Ptolemy*, and is the moſt *Northern* of all.

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Cap de Zonchio, which *Pausanias* calls *Coryphasium Promontorium*.

Cap de Sapienza, or *Cap Gallo*, by *Ptolemy* named *Acritas Promontorium*.

The third Province is called *Saccania*, or the lesser *Romania*, and contains all the Ancient *Argos*. It has its North Confines on the Gulf of *Lepanto*, the Gulf of *Engia*, and the *Isthmus*; its South on *Braccio di Maina*, and the Gulf of *Napoli di Romania*; its West in part on the *Duché* of *Chiarenza*, and part on *Traconia*. *Napoli di Romania* is the capital, the other chief Towns are *Argos* and *Corinth*. III.

The Palus, or *Marais* of *Lerna*, where *Hercules* killed the *Seven-headed-Hydra*, is a place very remarkable in this Province. VI.

Though this Monster was but a Fiction, yet it is true, that there were Seven Brethren that lived in this place, and pillaged all Passengers, making the Countrey desolate; against these *Hercules* undertook the Combate, and having killed the first that encountered him, he dispatch'd the rest two by two, as they came under his hands. Whence:

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the Poets took occasion to feign an *Hydra* with Seven Heads, and its Death from that of the Seven Brethren sacrificed by *Hercules* his Rage to the just Revenge of the Countrey.

This Province has but one Promontory, but that very famous, and known by several Names. It is called *Cape Scilli*, in *Pliny Scylæum*, and in *Pausanias Pletthon Promontorium*, by *Ptolomy Scillium*, by *Favolius Sigillo*, by *Sophianus Scylli*, by *Villanova Damala*. This Promontory with its opposite, called *Colonne* in *Attica*, makes the entrance of the Gulf of *Engia*.

- IV. The fourth Province, which has changed its Name, *Laconia* for *Zaconia*, is the *Braccio di Maina*, and is at this day indifferently called by those two Names. It much surpasses the bigness of either of the three former, as it is also more extended on the South along the Sea-side. It was at first called *Lelegia* from *Lelex*, who first ruled there as King. *Virgil*, and other Poets, call it *Oebalia* from *Oebalus*, Lord thereof; and, according to *Strabo*, 'twas likewise termed *Argos*. 'Tis wash'd

wash't on the South by the Gulf of *Calamata*, and in part by that of *Colobina*; on the East by the Gulf of *Napoli di Romania*; its West bounds on the Province of *Belvedere*, and some part of it on the *Duché* of *Chiarenza*.

This Province has many high and dreadful Rocks and Precipices, whence 'tis subject to frequent Earthquakes. The most of its deep Caverns are found about Mount *Tageta*, at this time called, on the side of *Misitra*, *Voutri tis Misitras*, and on the side of the Main, *Voutri tis Portais*.

It breeds Dogs of good esteem: *Zaiman Basha*, or the Grand Signior's chief Huntsman, chooses a great number of them yearly for the Sultan's use and diversions: and there is scarce a Turk that lives at any Rate, but has one of them.

The principal places of this Province are *Malvasia*, *Misitra*, *Sarnata*, *Chielefa*, *Vitulio*, *Paflava*, and others; of which in their places.

Its Promontories are the Cape of *Matapan*, of which we will give a particular description when we come to speak

speak of that of *Maina*. The Cape *O-nughato*, or *Asses Jaw*, distant from Cape *Rampani* about 200. *Stadia*; there stood once the Temple of *Minerva*, built by *Agamemnon*. The Cape of *Malea* brushed by the South Wind from the Sea of *Candia*: It is famous not only for its exquisite Wines, but also for its Shelves and Shoaly ground, dreadful to the Mariners. *Ptolomy* calls it *Malea*, *Pliny* *Maleum*, *Hesychius* *Promaleum*, *Sophianus* *Capo Malio*. The Seamen (as *Bredebachius* says) name it *Ale di San Michael*, Saint *Michael's Wings*. *Brichus* calls it *Capo Malio di Sant Angelo*: according to *Baudrand* 'tis Ten Miles distant from *Cerigo*, 90 from *Napoli*, 70. from *Sparta*, and 60. from *Candia*. Mention is made of this place by *Virgil*, *Ovid*, in *Baudr. let.* the Universal Geography of *Baudrand*, *M. Laur. p.* and in the Greek of *Laurembergius*.

Æneid. lib.

5. Amor. l. 2.

Baudr. let.

M. Laur. p.

and in the Greek of *Laurembergius*.

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Of

Of the Mountains of the Morea.

AMongst the Mountains of this Peninsula is reckoned that of *Foloe*, near which was once situated the City of *Olympia*, so much famed by the Poets for the Country of the Centaurs. The rise of this name was thus, *Hercules* having slain the *Nemean* Lyon, and being Victorious over the *Lernaean* Hydra, and the Boar of *Erymanthus*, happened to go to this Mountain, where he retired into the Cave of the Centaur *Foloemus*, who treated him with a great deal of Civility, and entertained him with excellent Wine which he kept there hid from the rest of the Centaurs; it chanced while they were thus Carousing, some other Centaurs passing by, were drawn by the smell of the Wine, and running to the Den endeavoured to enter by Violence. *Foloemus's* chief endeavour was for an hiding place, so that *Hercules* was left alone to engage with all the Centaurs; he then playd his best, and gave them such terrible Effects.

Effects of his Rage, that having killed some, the rest betook themselves to flight to carry away a wretched Life. The Combat ended, *Foloens* crept out of his hole, and sufficiently admired the Valour of his Guest; but by misfortune handling the Arrows where-with *Hercules* killed the *Hydra*, he let one of them fall on his Foot, the wound was so deep that he fell down and dyed on the spot; *Hercules* much grieved at this accident, and in acknowledgement of his kind Entertainment, buried him in his own Cave, and named the Mountain from his name *Foloens*.

The other most noted Mountains are *Cyllene*, *Lyceus*, *Parthenius*, *Menalm*, and *Sepia*; of all these *Cyllenius* is the highest, 'tis near that of *Calidoria*, at the Top whereof are yet to be seen the remains of the Temple of *Mercury*, from thence called *Cyllenius*; yet some will have that name to be derived from *Cyllenus* Son of *Aleates*. The Mountain *Lyceus* taking its beginning in *Zaconia*, is memorable for the place where the Tyrant *Aristarchus* was made an offering to the publick Rage of the *Lacedemonians*,

Lacedemonians, who there stoned him. It joyns to Mount *Adenalus*, which is cover'd with green and shady Groves and pleasant Pasturage for Cattel; a place for the coolness of its Shades, and refreshing breezes of serene Air dedicated to the God *Pan*, as Mount *Cyllene*, whose name signifies Maiden, was Sacred to the same Deity. Mount *Sepia* is that where, as *Pausanias* reports, *Epites*, the Son of *Eleates* was stung to death by a Serpent. The *Duché* of *Chiarenza* has on the North the Mountain now called *Poglixi* from *Diana's* Temple which once adorned it; it was at first named *Geronte*, then *Skinfale* from the name of a Nymph, the Daughter of *Arcas*, or from certain large Birds of Prey called *Stymphalides*, that live in these quarters in great flocks: These devoured Men, wherefore they were either chased away, or the Species quite destroyed by the slaughter *Hercules* made of them.

On the East side between *Saccania* and *Tzaconia* lyes Mount *Cronie* commonly called *Grevenos*, on whose farthest Northern part stood the Temple of *Lucina* and *Fesipoli*, so named from the

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the Idol to which the *Eleans* offered Sacrifices. Where is found the Stone called a *Cylinder* which may be taken from the Rock, when the thunder rumbling in the Clouds causes an agitation of the Air.

In the Province of *Belvedere* Mount *Mentia* or *Monte* now *Olonos* comes in view; its South has a Prospect of the Gulf of *Ceren*, on the North rises the River *Alpheus*; it took its name from *Pluto's* Mistress, when *Proserpina* Jealous of her Husband, sought after her and found her in this place, and changed her into the Herb *Mint*, a great quantity of which grows wild on this Mountain; and in Memory of this Act of the Infernal Goddess, the proud Fanes of *Pluto* and *Proserpine* once stood there.

The little Mount *Nere* lifts it self up in *Saccania* and *Nonacris* in *Tzaconia*, at the foot whereof roll the fatal Waves of *Styx*, fatal to those that taste the otherwise clear and tempting Stream. The Poets make this one of the infernal Rivers; *Isachus* also has its source in this Province. There is likewise Mount *Artemisius*, thought to be
Mount

Mount *Parthenius*; 'twas named *Artemisius*, from the abundance of the Herb *Artemis*, wherewith it is covered.

The most considerable and famous of all the *Grecian* Mountains, and that which *Polybius* compares with the *Alpes* is *Taygeta*, bearing another name now of *Orta*, it extends it self in the Province of *Tzaconia* not far from the River *Tanarus*, very near the *Eurotas* that runs by *Misitra*; 'tis stockt with Deer, Bears, Boars and other wild Beasts: It took its name from *Taygeta*, the Daughter of *Lacedæmon*, who being ravishd by *Jupiter*, out of shame and grief for her lost Virginity, killed her self there. At different times this Mountain has been Sacred to *Bacchus*, *Ceres*, *Apollo*, and *Diana*; and in its Entrails are found excellent Wheestones.

Of the Streams and Rivers of the Morea.

HAVING discoursed of the most remarkable Mountains of the *Morea*,

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rea, it seems natural to descend from them with the Streams and Rivers that water the lower Grounds of this Kingdom. Amongst these is reckon'd that in the *Duché* of *Chiarenza* commonly called *Carbon*, and by *Sophianus* *Orsea*; *Strabo* names it *Alpheus*, *Ptolemy* *Alpebinus*, others *Strimphalus* and the River *Nyctimus*; into this stream One hundred and forty Torrents, whose Virtues are so extolled for taking away Tetters or other deformities in the Skin. The Poets have sung a thousand strange things of this River; they would perswade us that its Waves have a peculiar subterraneous Chancel under the Sea, and that passing the *Arcadian* Gulf without mixing with it; beyond the *Strophades* they haste to unite with their beloved Fountain *Arethusa*, which is in the Territory of *Syracuse* a City of *Sicilia*: This River receives several lesser into it, as *Celadon*, *Erimantus* and *Amarinthus*: It's name was derived from *Alpheus*. *Tebba* after the Death of his Brother *Cercasus*, flying from the fury of the *Arcadians* and despairing of escape, his Enemies being at his Heels, drowned

drownded himself in this River. It formerly had the name of *Strimpbelus* from one of the Sons of the God *Mars*; one may well term it the *Antæus* of Rivers, for after having several times ingulfed it self in narrow Passages under the Rocks, it breaks out at last and slides with a serene Majesty within its own Banks.

The River *Eurotas* is also in great Reputation, at this day called *Vassali Potamos*: *Niger* names it *Iris*, *Plutarch* *Hemerus* and *Martatbon*; it passes through the middle of *Misitra*, and falls into the Gulf of *Colchima*; it has its source from the same place as the River *Carbon*. The name of *Eurotas*, so celebrated by the Ancients, was given to it from *Eurotas* the third King of the *Lacedemonians*, either, as *Pausanias* reports, for that this Prince made a new Bank to this River to keep in its Waters, that sometimes used to overflow the Country to their great damage; or as *Plutarch* says, because that this King having lost a Batel he had engaged in before the Full Moon, in scorn of the superstitious Custome of the *Lacedemonians*, carved

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ryed on by the height of Despair, cast himself into this River; which from so Tragical an Event changed the name *Himerus* to *Eurotas*. As for the name *Vassali Potamos*, the Inhabitants say it signifies the *Imperial River*, which name was imposed on it by the Despots of *Morea*, who descended from the Imperial Blood, and for the most part resided at *Misura*, for the pleasant Diversions of Hunting, &c. on the Banks of *Eurotas*, which the *Lacedemonians* called the Imperial River in flattery, and to enhance the Glory of these Despots and Despoenes, a name given to the Princesses the Despots Wives. This Stream is still adorned with Silver Swans, which here come in great flocks to sport themselves; these are the more admirable for their extraordinary Beauty and Size, besides their extream whiteness; possibly the Poets on this account called this River *Olorifer*, upon which *Statius* sings,

Tagetique falx & oloriferi Eurotae.

And since its Banks were cloathed with Laurels, 'twas dedicated by the Poets

Poets to *Apollo*; all the Summer it deserves not the name of a River, for 'tis so shallow, that it may rather be taken for a pretty large clear purling Brook; but in Winter encreased by the Rains, it proudly lifts it self up, and sometimes overflows its bounds. It once had on its left the Country of *Ormoas*, which *Strabo* and *Pliny* call *Acria*.

There is also in *Tzaconia* the River *Inachus*, taking its source from the Mountain *Crovia*; 'tis at this time called *Planizza*, once *Cramavor*, then *Haliacmon*; in fine, *Inachus*, from the name of a Son of *Oceanus* and *Tbetis*. The cause thus, *Inachus* not being able to take the Ravishing of his Daughter by *Jupiter*, without repining and murmuring against the deflowring God, in punishment for his Murmurs was so tormented by a wild Beast, that he became besotted, and precipitated himself into this Stream, which took its name from his death.

Between *Inachus* and *Saccania* are seen the Rivers *Linceus*, *Asteria* or *Stella* and *Erasinus*, which rapidly wash the Foot of Mount *Strimphalus*.

We

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We must not forget the River *Spiraxza*, which is not the least considerable : Stiled by *Niger*, *Stomius* ; by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, *Pamylus* ; and by *Ptolemy*, *Panyfus* ; it discharges it self into the Gulf of *Coron* near *Calameta*.

Of the Confines and Frontiers of the Morea.

THe *Morea* is bounded by the *Ionian* Sea, that of *Sapienza* and the *Aegean* ; which are known by several names, as we shall shew in their order in the second Part of this Treatise.

Plin. l. 8.
c. 11.

We may take as a part of the *Mediterranean*, that Sea which *Strabo* and *Pliny* call the *Ionian*, and which was likewise named the *Grecian*, bounding Northwards upon the Mouth of the Gulf of *Venice*, on the West upon the Borders of *Calabria* and *Sicilia*, beginning from the point of *Santa Maria*, and so on to the Cape of *Passaro* ; its Eastern bounds are the Shores of *Epirus*, and the *Morea* from Cape *Lenguet*

The First Part.

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ta to Cape *Matapan*, and on the South it has the *African* Sea.

This Sea on its Western extent, on which side it washes the *Morea*, comprehends the following Gulfs :

The <i>Ionian</i> Sea com- prehends	{	The Gulf of <i>Lepanto</i> .
		The Gulf of <i>Patras</i> .
		The Gulf of <i>Chiarenza</i> .
		The Gulf of <i>Arcadia</i> .
		The Gulf of <i>Zonchio</i> .

The Sea of *Sapienza*, which is also a part of the *Mediterranean*, takes its name from the Isles near *Modon*, and has on the West the *Ionian*, and on the East the *Aegean* Seas : its South bearing upon the *Morea* includes these Gulfs.

The Sea of <i>Sapienza</i> includes	{	The Gulf of <i>Coron</i> .
		The Gulf of <i>Coloebina</i> .
		The Gulf of <i>Beatico</i> .

The *Aegean* Sea a part likewise of the *Mediterranean*, contains within its whole extent a great many Gulfs, we will only mention those on the *Morean* Shore.

The

Of the MOREA:

The *Aegean Sea* } The Gulf of *Napoli* &
 towards the } *Romania*.
Morea com- } The Gulf of *Engia*.
 prehends

All *Europe* affords not a place comparable to this pleasant Peninsula, enriched by Nature with so many rare Qualities : Its fruitful Plains flourish with plenty, adorned with the charms of Variety ; and its high Hills, which might be thought an unpleasing Object for their cragginess, are yet made agreeable by the Verdant Crowns they wear of rare and excellent Plants and delicious Fruits. Its Inhabitants have a Genius fit for great Undertakings, and are inspired with a Martial Soul : Its Cities have all once had glorious Founders ; and its Climate is soft, serene and temperate.

This Place has still had the Prerogative, and been chief over all *Greece*, and indeed its main Bulwark ; a thousand Illustrious Monuments present our Eyes with Objects of Beauty, Grandeur, Magnificence, Splendor, and Glory ; on the one side Sumptuous and Stately Buildings raise their
 once

once proud Heads; on the other side we have the Melancholy pleasing view of the Imperial Seats of the *Mycenians, Corinthians, Lacedemonians, Sicyonians, Elians, Arcadians, Pyleans, and Messenians*. Arms and Learning have always been the two famous Pillars set up here amongst this People, of *Ne plus ultra* to others. The *Athenian* School had here its Foundation, on whose Front were engraven these words *Mater Sermionum*, the Mother of Eloquence: Here likewise, as in the true Field of *Mars*, the most Heroick Captains of Greece have poured out their Blood, for never-dying Fame. War has here either been perpetual, or at least frequent.

Amongst all, the *Athenians* have shew'd themselves the valiantest contenders for Liberty; for from the year 423. in the LXXXVII. Olympiad, to the year 350. they still defended themselves, tho they had then lost some of their Power. This little Republicque (its Government being only altered) became after some Ages a great and powerful Kingdom; when having passed through several hands,

it at last met the beginnings and causes of its future Ruine under *Emanuel* the *Grecian* Emperor : For that Prince, ignorant of that *Maxime*, That the power of a Monarch is maintained by the Union of the Princes, and that a failure in this brings on the Ruine of Kings and Kingdoms, through a fatal Policy equally divided his Realms amongst his seven Sons ; and by that sowed the Seed of discord and intestine Broyles, which in the end produced the intire destruction of that Empire.

The Princes that had the Government of this Province were stiled Despotes ; and though there happened a frequent alteration of Governours, and those of different Extractions, yet the Despotate was still continued in its Prosperity ; for the Election depending on the Emperours pleasure, he seldom promoted any to this Eminent Employment but his Brothers, or his own Sons, or some other of his Relations, or great Favorites, who by their good Services merited so high a Recompence.

Constantine

Constantine Sirnamed *Dragares*, Brother to *Theodore* the Second, was Despot when *Amurath* the First made an irruption into the *Morea*, and began to exercise Acts of Hostility; a stop was for some time put to the proceedings of this terrible Enemy, but 'twas upon this Condition, which the prudent Emperour proposed, of paying an annual Tribute, and with that price bought his Peace; a while after this having taken the Imperial Crown in the City of *Constantinople*, he divided the *Morea* between his two Brothers *Demetrius* and *Thomas*; *Thomas* had for his share the Despotate of *Corinth*, and *Demetrius* that of *Sparta*; there arose between these two Brethren an irreconcilable Enmity and Division; possibly being both equally swayed with a secret wicked design, that by embroiling the Affairs of the Empire, they might lessen its Glory, and thereby encrease their own, and obtain by its Ruine the independence of their Government: *Thomas* had gained to his Party the *Albanians* and *Latins*, who were equally at his devotion: *Demetrius* was assisted by the

C 2

Turks,

Turks, and Turchan *Beglerbey* of *Romania* desired nothing more than to procure and forward the Ruine of this Empire.

These unfortunate Princes went one after another to make their complaints to *Mahomet* the Second; whose aid they implored, and did him Homage, never considering that thereby they lost so much of their Power; and gave it up as a Sacrifice to him who wisht but to devour them both. At last they came to be sensible of their Error, but too late; for *Thomas* perceiving that the *Turks* made Inroads even to his Borders, and justly suspecting a design to surprize him, was forced to provide for his safety by flight; and *Demetrius* was made an example of the *Turks* cruel perfidiousness, and would have thought it a great Felicity if he could have prevented a miserable Captivity by a glorious Death. The first fled for refuge to *Rome*, where in consideration of his Royal Extraction, and the Present which he brought of the Head of the famous Apostle *St. Andrew*, he received an honourable and advantageous Entertain-

Entertainment. The other transported to *Adrianople*, by a malicious surprize of the *Ottomans*, was forced not to think it his greatest Misfortune to Espouse his own Daughter, so to free her from the danger of losing her Honour with her Liberty.

The Virtues which have rendered *Greece* so famous, have indeed had their Birth there, but they could never have grown to that height, if the Republick of *Venice* had not assisted and sustained them; for she has always been a good Mother, and signified her tenderness, by that strict alliance she has always had with *Greece*. 'Tis an unquestionable Truth as appears by the Historys of *Venice*, and which any one may be easily satisfied in, that there is no Empire, Realm or Province in all *Greece* where the *Venetians* have not left some marks of their Dominion. In the declining of the *Grecian* Empire, when it suffered several dismembrings, the greatest parcels thereof submitted to the *Venetians*; for under their dependance were *Arcadiopolis*, *Rodesto*, *Adrianople*, *Gallipoli* in *Thrace*, and therewith

Of the MOREA.

all the County about *Prevesa* and *Arta* part of *Macedonia*, the Province of *Lacedæmon*, and a great deal of the *Morea*; besides, they were acknowledged Sovereigns of most of the Isles of the *Archipelago*. In fine, these were the Titles of the *Venetian* Empire born by the sole Person of the Doge *Dux Venetiarum, Dalmatiæ, Croatia, Dominus quartæ partis & dimidiæ totius Imperii Romanicæ*; and if these Testimonies were not sufficient to evince the vast extent of the *Venetian* Empire, in *Greece* we need only bring an Epitome of what Historians have related in several great Volumes.

The designing Turks having got footing in the Possessions of the Princes of these two Princes, desired nothing more than to invade the rest of the Country, so to become sole Masters of the *Peninsula*. The *Venetians* only could put a check to this height of Ambition, which was altogether unjust, especially since they went about to violate the Faith of Treaties, and break the Peace concluded. But 'tis a Maxime of the Barbarous

Barbarous Nations, to count nothing inviolable, but the advancement of their Interests by any means whatsoever, and take occasion then to make War, when their Enemies think themselves most secured by Peace. Thus the Turks never making themselves Slaves to the Religions observance of the Peace, surpris'd *Argos*, and then behaved themselves as declared Enemies. The Republick found by this first Attempt of the Enemy, that it was full time to provide for their defence; and it being an Enterprize of great Importance, and that from Heaven only we expect the most powerful Aids and an happy Success, it was above all things resolved that the Standards should bear the Ensigns of our Redemption. Then Troops were rais'd, and the General Command given to *Bertoldo d' Este*: This great Captain armed with his utmost Courage for so great an Attempt, set sail for the *Morea*, and landed with his whole Army between the Gulfs of *Engia* and *Lepanto*. He at first applyed himself to get a perfect knowledg of the place, and to find means of putting

ting a stop to the frequent irruptions of the Enemy ; to which end he began that memorable Work, and in few days finished it, the famous Wall called *Eximile* ; after which he employed his whole Forces in the defence thereof, and in a thousand glorious Actions, gave Proof of his great Courage, and perfect Experience in the Art of War : Neither his Head nor his Hands were idle, he was the first in all perilous Encounters, undervaluing his Life, so he might Sacrifice it to the Service of his Country, and at the same time forward the loss of his natural and sworn Enemy. He was arrived to the height of his hopes, and his Troops animated by his Example, had already gained several advantages promising a glorious Victory, and entire defeat of his Enemies ; when God, whose Thoughts are not as our Thoughts are, and who when he pleases can give the greatest Conquerors their defeat, and Death in the Field where they expected to be Crowned with Victory, and ride Triumphant ; permitted by the secret orders of his Providence, or Effects of his

his

his Justice upon us, that our General sunk and dyed of several Glorious Wounds. The Head being thus cut off, the Members soon languisht, and the Enemy becoming more fierce through the weak resistance they found, renewed the Combat with greater Fury, and gained the Victory; after which setting no Bounds to their unjust Ambition, they ravaged and became Masters of all the Country, possessed for so many Years by our August Republicque.

After which they establish there a Governour of some Quality with the Title of Sangiac, or Morabegi, as much as to say, Lord of the *Mores*, and allowed him an Hundred thousand *Aspers* a year, obliging him to keep a thousand Horse with all necessary Equipage, to be at the disposal of the Beglerbey of Greece.

For all the advantages which this *Sangiac* enjoys, yet he is not without his Thorns in his side; for there happen frequent Disputes with the *Dins*, the *Beglerbey* or *Basha* of the Sea, about certain rights he pretends to in all Maritime places, upon

all Merchandizes imported or exported.

Moden is the usual place of the *Sargiac's* Residence : the Republick of *Venice*, who only to maintain their Rights in this Kingdom, hath ever Valourously been at War with the *Turk*, has been the first that have attempted its Re-conquest : and its Arms had so great Success in the Campagne in 1685. as to be Victorious over almost all the Southern places, reckoning amongst these Conquests the City and Fortrels of *Coron*, the Towns of *Calamata*, *Zarnata*, *Passava*, and *Chielefa* : besides the frequent inroads made by the Troops up in the Country, that were sent to succour any Fortrels that was vigorously attacked ; the *Venetian* Army will make this next Campagne a more advantagious Progress ; which we are the more assured of from this hopes, that its Arms are employed only for the great Glory of the Catholick Religion, and to promote the Ruine of Infidels.

OF THE
MOREA.

PART II.

Wherein is given a particular Description of the Maritime Towns, the Gulfs, Rocks under Water, and of the Isles, not only those on the Morea side, and which are in this Sea, but likewise in the Ionian.

AFTER having in the First Part of this Work treated of the *Morea* in general, I design here to Discourse in particular, and with all the exactness agreeable with my proposed Brevity, of all the Maritime Places, of the Gulfs, hidden Rocks, and

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and Isles, as well on this side, as in the *Ionian* Sea. My Readers may take notice, that after having shewn the different Divisions that have been made of the *Morea*, I agree with the Sentiment of those who divide it into four Provinces, and that I shall refer to one of these Provinces each of the places whereof I shall have occasion to speak.

The Isthmus of Corinth.

Geogr. Reform. Riccioli. l. 1. c. 16.

THE *Isthmus* of Corinth, otherwise called the straight of the *Morea*, or the *Argolique* straight, is a tongue of Land very rough and Stony; situated between the Gulf of *Lepanto*, and that of *Engia*, uniting the *Morea* with *Achaia*.

This *Isthmus* is famous for the *Isthmian* Games, instituted by *Theseus* here, and which were Celebrated every five years or *Lustrum*; as likewise for its Theatre, its furlong of white Marble, its Temple Dedicated to *Neptune*, and its Forest of Pines whose Branches

Branches Crowned the Victorious
Combatants.

It were a great advantage to Navigation, and which would make it easie and safe, if a Chanel of communication were cut between the two Seas; and what might promote this Design and encourage its Execution, is that it has been thought practicable, and attempted by several Princes; as *Alexander the Great, Pithar, King Demetrius, Caesar, the Emperor Caligula, Nero, Herodes the Athenian.* 'Tis true indeed, these Princes, diverted from this Design by more important Affairs, or disheartned by the tediousness of the Work, have given it over, and desisted from bringing it to an End, that would much have advanced their Glory.

Pausanias, Rannus. Nero would himself give the first stroak with a Mattock, to make this famous Chanel. Zonora. p. 200.

To supply in some sort the want of this Chanel, the Emperour *Emanuel* in the Year 1413. caused a Wall to be there raised, by *Volateran* and *Niger*, called *Hexameli*, by *Hermolaüs Heromilion*, and by *Nischiüs Dioclos*, which beginning at Port *Leibet* 16. Stadia from *Corinth*, 50. from the Gulf of *Saronica* (which according to *Baudrand*, who

Corinth was the first City which put great Vessels to Sea. Sabel. Hist. di Venet. deca. 3. l. 8.

who differs from *Lauremburgb* is that which we now call *Leſte Joori*) ſituated at the Western edge of the Gulf of *Corinth*, was extended to Six miles length to the Port of *Cenebrea*, on the Eaſt towards the Gulf of *Engia*; the Commodiouſneſs of theſe two Ports much advanced and facilitated the Eaſtern Trade.

Amurat the Second after the Siege of *Conſtantinople* in the Year 1424. notwithstanding the Peace with the *Greek Emperour*, cauſed the Eximile to be demolished. The Republique of *Venice* highly reſented theſe Infringements of the League, and the Violences of *Amurat*, perceiving that by this Action the Enemy had an open Liberty of invading all the Neighbouring Countrys. Wherefore *Luigi Loredano* General at Sea, had orders to land at this place with his whole Army, who joyning his Forces with *Bertoldo d' Eſte*, they employed 30000. Men with ſo much heat, that in the Year 1463. they finiſht the Wall in fifteen days, and added to what was before, ſeveral very broad double Ditches, and 136. Towers, which made this

There
were 3600.
according
to *Sagr. 69.*

this Wall of much greater strength
 and more tenable than it was before;
 to implore a particular Blessing, and
 as it were an Establishment to this
 Edifice, and an happy success to the
 Arms of the Republique from Hea-
 ven, *Bertoldo* in the middle of the
 Wall caused an Altar to be Erected,
 where the whole Army assisted at
 Mass which was there solemnly sung.
 The General at Sea and *Bertoldo* lea-
 ving a sufficient number for the de-
 fence of the Wall, went to Encamp
 near *Corinth*, and there busied them-
 selves in planting Artillery, and fit-
 ting them for Service When the
 Spyes brought word that *Amarbei*
Flambular of the *Morea*, had made an
 Inroad near them with a Party of
 1200 Men : They immediately upon
 this advice, made a detachment of a
 good part of the Army, which was
 Encamped for the defence of the Ex-
 imile, and made so hot a firing with
 their great Artillery on the Turkish
 Forces, that their Commander was
 obliged to Retreat farther out of Gun-
 shot; though he again shewed him-
 self about Noon to the *Venetians*, and
 took

took his Lodgments not far from thence. *Bertaldo* observed all the motions of *Armabei* while the other General went to prosecute the Siege: But perceiving that the Turk seemed to desist from his design, through the difficulty there was of executing it without too great a hazard, *Bertaldo* slighted him, and went to joyn himself with the other General to advance the Siege; it happened by a Misfortune, the forerunner of many others, that as soon as the General arrived at the Camp, he was struck dead upon the place with a blow of a Stone, such was the end of this great Captain; and *Bettino da Calcinato* who succeeded him in the Command of the Troops, found them so discouraged by this fatal Accident, and was himself so frightened at the approach of the *Beglerbey* with an Army of Fourscore thousand Men, that he not only left the Camp before *Corinth*, but neglected also the defence of the *Eximile*, after that Wall had been raised with so great a charge to the Republique.

Corinth.

THe City of Corinth, which Strabo and Polybius call Corinthus, Lausrembergh Epbyra, the People Caramo, and the Turks Gerame, had its beginning and foundation from Aletes, who lived in the time of Cecrops King of the Athenians Anno 3066. 'Tis situated as it were in the midst of the Isthmus, in the place where the Ionian and Aegean Seas commix their Waves: It is the See of an Archbishop, distant from Patras 80 Miles, 50 from Athens, 85 from Mystra, 25 from Argos. It is Commanded by the Fortrefs of Acrocorinthus, which is near to it; it is so advantagiously seated, that some have thence taken occasion to term it the Eye of Greece, others the Band thereof, and the Bulwark of Peloponnesus: Plutarch judged it the most excellent, and Cicero the most beautiful City, the splendor of all Greece; nay it arrived to that height of Glory, that Syracuse and Corsu thought it an Honour to be its Colonies.

The

Of the MOREA.

The *Romans* under a pretence of revenging themselves on this City, for some violences committed upon some *Roman* Citizens sent the Consul *L. Maminus* *Anno Mundi* 2818, to abate, as they said, their Pride, with express Order to raze the City to its Foundations, and that giving the Spoil and Pillage to his Souldiers, the Women and Children should be made Slaves.

By the Bounty and Care of *Augustus* it was rebuilt and re-peopled, and again flourish'd in Riches and Beauty; but through the hard fate of the Times and continual devouring Wars, it can now only shew the miserable Remains of its past Glories, whose Ruines are now the Asylum to a few poor Inhabitants, forced by Necessity rather than Choice to live here. It has been twice the Theatre whereon the Barbarity of *Amurat* the Second and his Son *Mabomet* has been Acted; where the Turkish fury has been so Merciless, that at this day not above a score of Houses, or rather Huts, remain; the sad Image of its ancient Splendor: we may add that we yet see entire with their former Beauty,

Beauty, 12 Columns of 5 Foot Diameter, with a simple Cordon, or List for its Capital about 15 Paces from each other, standing on a little Hill in the Figure of an Amphitheater, at about a Miles distance from the Sea; from this Hill there goes an easie descent to Port *Leebé*, where as yet stands a Tower, formerly a Lanthorn or Sea-mark.

The *Corinthians* imbraced the Catholick Religion by the preaching of *St. Peter* and *Paul*, and were therein confirmed in the year 169. by the careful diligence of *St. Denis* the Second Bishop of this place, which they persevered in, till the time that the *Greek* Emperours refused longer Obedience to the See of *Rome*.

Roger of *Normandy* King of *Naples* took Possession of this City, and might have raised his Glory to a great height, if he could have added this Flower to his Crown, and gained the Hearts of the *Corinthians* to a willing Obedience, and have made them pay him the same Homages that they did the Emperour *Emanuel*; but when he was in the greatest hopes of obtaining

Of the MOREA.

taining this desire, the Army of the *Venetians* with the Troops of the vanquish'd *Greeks*, so oppos'd his Conquests, that after a defeat of the greatest part of his Forces, he was constrain'd to consult his own safety by a hasty flight. The Rout of this Princes Army, and the Disadvantages he thereby received were of great consequence to his Enemies, as the rich Spoil of his Camp was very considerable, which was divided amongst the Auxiliary Troops, there being but little need to put them to more necessary uses after the regaining of *Corinth*. Scarce two Ages were past before this City submitted it self to the Despotes of *Greece*; they would willingly have yielded it to the *Venetians*, in consideration that they could not otherwise possess it than by usurpation, the just right thereof belonging only to the *Venetian* Republique, who had employ'd its own Forces and the Blood of its Subjects to deliver it from the hands of Strangers.

Mahomet the Second could not make so just Reflections, whose mind was incapable of any thing but a boundless

less Ambition, he re-took *Corinth*; after several great endeavours made by the *Venetians* to regain this Conquest, they were not able to overcome the fury of the *Barbarians*, whose long resistance made them at last sensible of the necessity of desisting from their Design.

A Table of the Kings of Corinth.

Year of the
World.

2862. **A**letes the first King.
2897. **A** Trion.
2934. Agilar.
2971. Primina.
3006. Baci.
3041. Agelas.
3071. Eudemus.
3096. Aristomedes.
3131. Egennomes.
3147. Alexander.
3172. Felesteus.
3184. Ansomenes was the last who ended his Reign in the Year of the World 3185.
Acrocorinthus.

*Compend
Univ. di
Nic. Dogl.
p. ult.*

Acrocorinthus.

THe famous Fortrefs of the *Acrocorinthus* must not be passed by without a particular remembrance, that it has remained a long time Victorious over the Forces of the Enemy that attacked it, though at the last it was forced to yield to its assailants, tired out with the length of the War, its Situation was very advantageous for it overlookt and commanded the City, being built upon the point of a high Rock, where it had a sufficient space of Ground strengthened with a very stout Wall, having within it several Wells of excellent clear Water, taking its source from the *Pyrenean* Fountain, of which the *Greek Poets* makes honourable mention. Nature and Art conspired to render this Castle strong and impregnable; 'twas accessible only on the side of the Port of *Cenchrea*, yet being but ill Garrisoned it has been several times taken, and in particular by the *Sicilians*, under the command of *Nicephorus Caluso*, in the

*Homer in
Odyss.*





time of the Emperour *Emanuel*
Comnenus.

Patras.

Near the Cape of *Rio* appears an
 high Mountain, and on the
 top thereof a Fortress, North of
 which is seated *Patras*, a very At-
 tent City, and an Archbishops See.
 The Turks call it *Badra* and *Balabu-*
ra; it has formerly had other Names;
 in the first Age of its Foundation
 was termed *Roas*, and afterwards
 repaired by *Pater* the Son of *Preuge-*
us, it for a long time bore the Name
 of its Benefactor; Afterwards, about
 the beginning of the *Roman* Empire,
 its Beauty increased with the number
 of its Inhabitants, besides it was blef-
 sed with a most advantagious Situati-
 on, both for the goodness of its Ter-
 ritories, and its commodiousness for
 Traffick and Navigation. The *Ro-*
mans knew it by the name of *Augusta*
troe Patrensis; at other times it was
 called *Neupatria*. It lyes about 700 Pa-
 ces

ces from the Gulf of the same Name
or from the Port *Panorme*. The Em-
perour *Augustus* made choice of the
place, as most proper for the retreat
his Navy; and as a mark of his Love
to the People of *Patras*, he permitted
them to live as a free People, enjoy-
ing all the Privileges, and exemp-
tions, as the true Citizens of *Rome*.

The Goddess *Diana* was Adored
in this City, under the Title of *Diana*
Latria, and a Grove and Temple was
there dedicated to *Diana Triclaria*, to
whom every year a young Man and
Maid, the most beautiful that could
be chosen out of all the People, were
Sacrificed in expiation of the Crimes
committed by *Melampus* and *Clitonus*,
who also were first Sacrificed them-
selves, for being married to one ano-
ther, in the time of *Diana*, against the
Will of their Parents. This cruel Sa-
crifice had an end when *Euripides*
came to *Patras*, and was there
converted to the Christian Religion
by the preaching of St. *Andrew*, the
Apostle. *Patras* at that time
was very well peopled, as at this day
'tis not thin; there are especially a
great

great number of Jews who much promote its Trade; and it is almost the only Maritime Town on this side, where the *Greeks* of the neighbouring Islands, the *English* and the *French* come to Traffick. The Air is not very wholesome by reason of its nearness to Mountains that are covered with snow, and the great quantities of Water wherewith it is environed: The Territories once comprehended under its Rule in the time of the *Greek* Emperors bore the Title of a *Duché*, which it kept till the Prince that enjoyed it, in the year 1408. not having sufficient Forces for its guard and defence, delivered it for a great Sum to the *Venetian* Republick, from whom the *Turks* took it.

In the Year 1533. the General *Doge* attempted to make himself Master thereof, which he easily gained through the bad Condition of its Fortifications, with an absolute Victory, when at the same time the Castle surrendered which Commanded the City, though it once for a whole year resisted the Forces of *Constantine Palologus*.

D

The

The Victor used great moderation towards the Garrison, convoying them to *Lepanto*, whither they desired to go with their Wives, not one of them receiving the least ill Treatment from the Victorious Troops, nor without their repining against the General, for taking out of their hands the Prey justly due to their Valour and Fortune.

Chiarenza.

ON the right side of the River *Incus* by *Ptolomey* called *Penam* and on an Hill towards the Gulf of *Patras* is seen the City *Chiarenza* thought to be the Ancient *Cyllene* the Country of *Mercury*, whom the Poet thence called *Cyllenius Heros*. This was the Capital City of the *Ducbè* of that name, and under the Government of its Princes; it was as Illustrous as its name *Chiarenza* speaks it. The *Venetians* justly possessed it, and although at that time it was in a flourishing Estate, yet it has now under

gon

The Second Part.

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on so great a change, that its Moats
and some slight Traces of it are all
that is visible. The Port belonging to
it called likewise *Cbiarenza*, which
is near to it, a very commodious
haven, capable of receiving many
great Vessels, is now quite choaked up
with Sand.

Caminitza.

IN the middle of the way, between
the Cape of *Cbiarenza* and *Patras*,
on the right hand of the River, by
the Ancients called *Pirus*; we see
Caminitza which *Strabo* and *Ptolomey*
call *Olenus*, and *Pliny* *Olenum*; 'tis
three Miles from the Gulf of *Patras*.
Olenus the Son of *Vulcan* founded it,
though 'twas once a great City
with a Bishop, who was Suffragan to
the Archbishop of *Patras*, yet it is
now reduced to a little Borough.

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Castle

Castle of Torneze.

Castel Torneze is a Fortres built on the outmost Promontory the *Duché* of *Cbiarenza*, on that side it looks towards the Province of *Belvedere*, between the Gulfs of *Cbiarenza* and *Arcadia*, 'twas called as *Baudrand* says, *Chelonates*, the same name which *Strabo* gives to the Promontory where on it stands. The Turks call it *Ormontzi*; 'tis on a very high place about three miles from the Sea, as may be plainly seen by the Draught we have here given of it, taken upon the place by the Illustrious *Neovius* a Gentleman near the Person of his Highness Prince *Maximilian William Duke of Brunswick*.

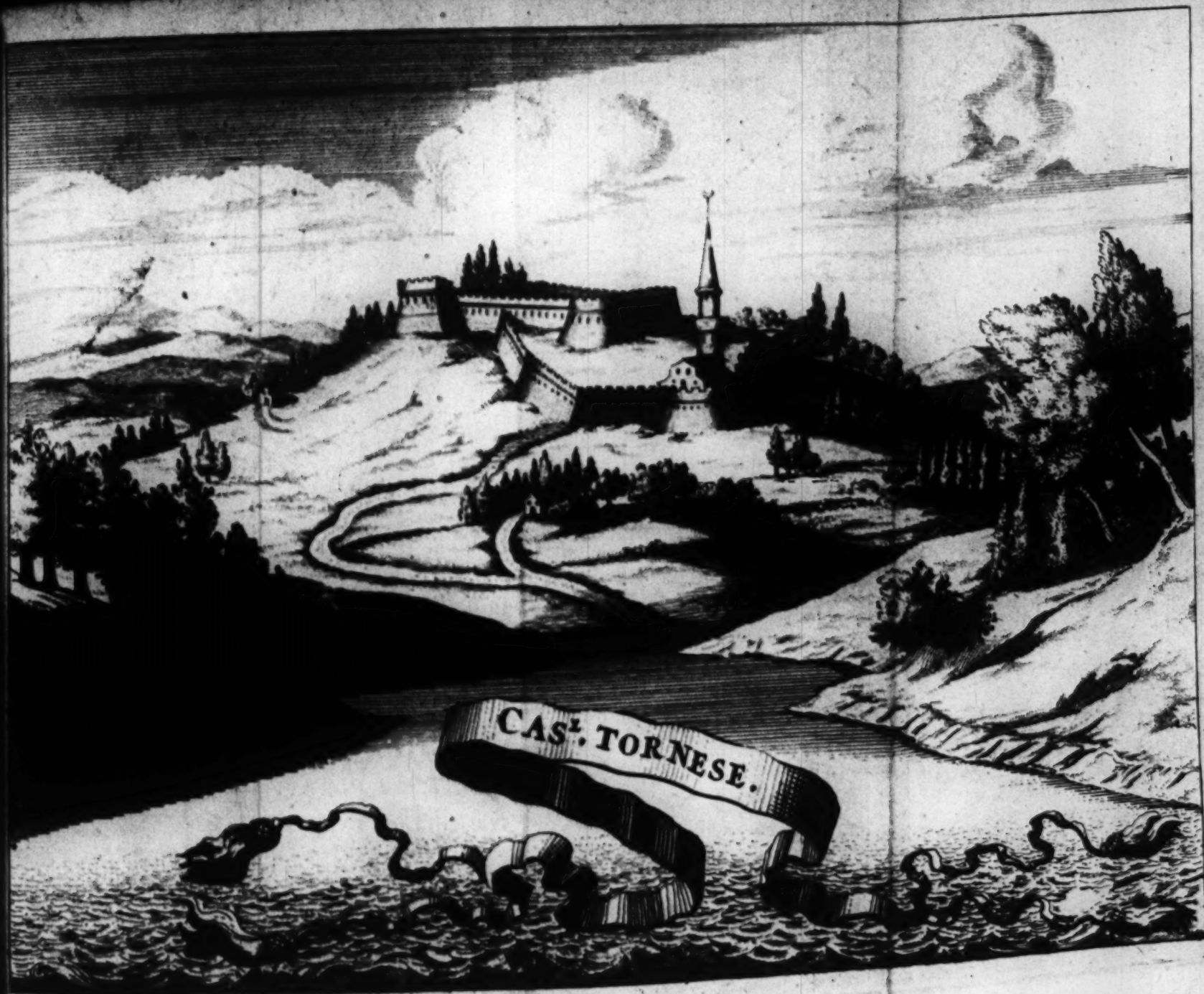
Zunchio or Navarin.

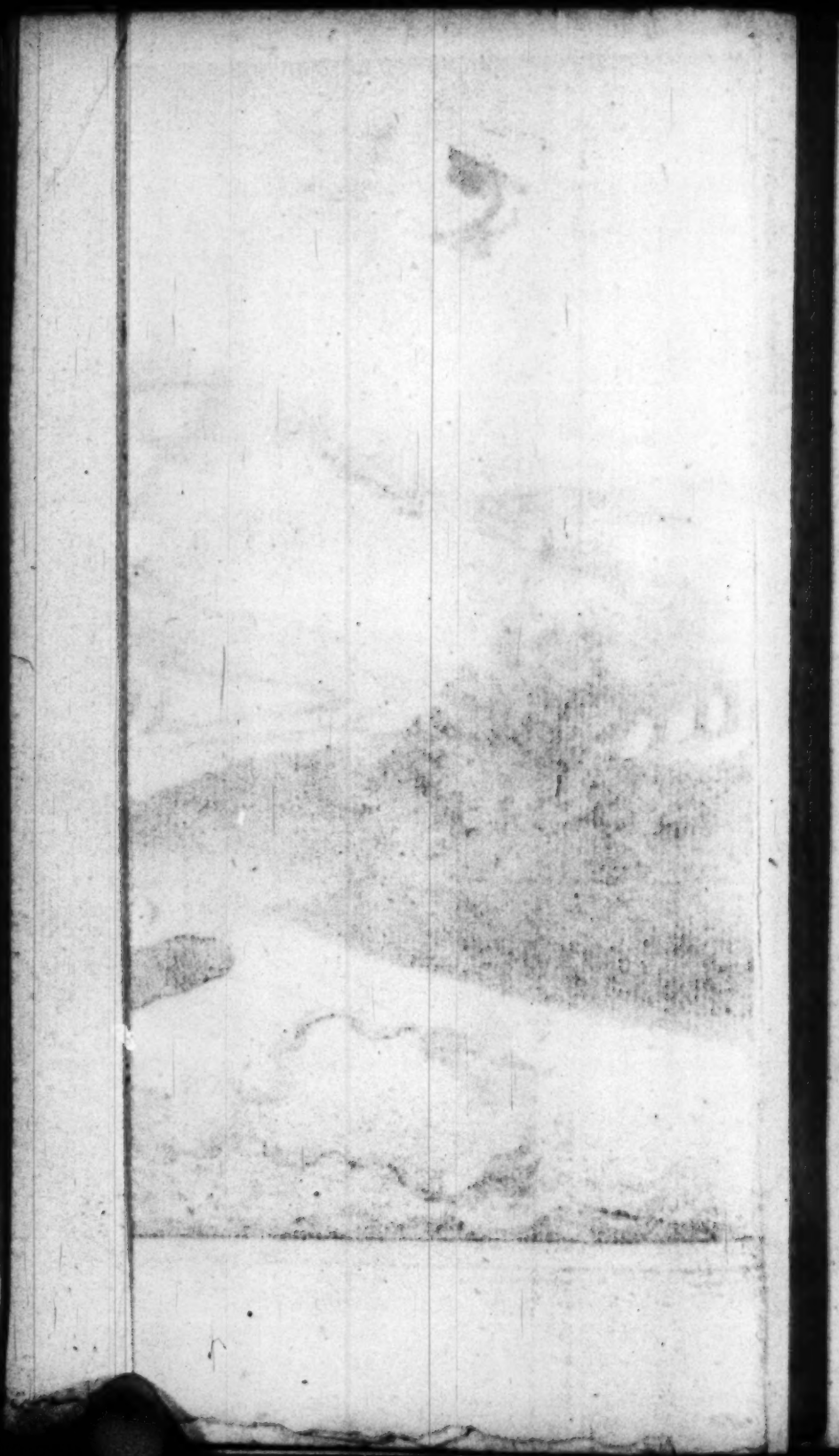
Zunchio, which *Ptolemy* calls *Pythium* of *Byzantium*, *Coryphas* and *Navarin*, Ten miles distant from *Coron* is built upon a rising Ground.

NAVARIN.

MER DE SAPIENZA.







at the foot whereof is its Port, wherein two thousand Vessels may ride at Anchor; on the right hand of the same stands the new *Navarin*: The Ancient is a Fortress, which lying so much in the Eyes of the Enemies, has been no small Temptation to them, upon which account it has more than once changed its Master.

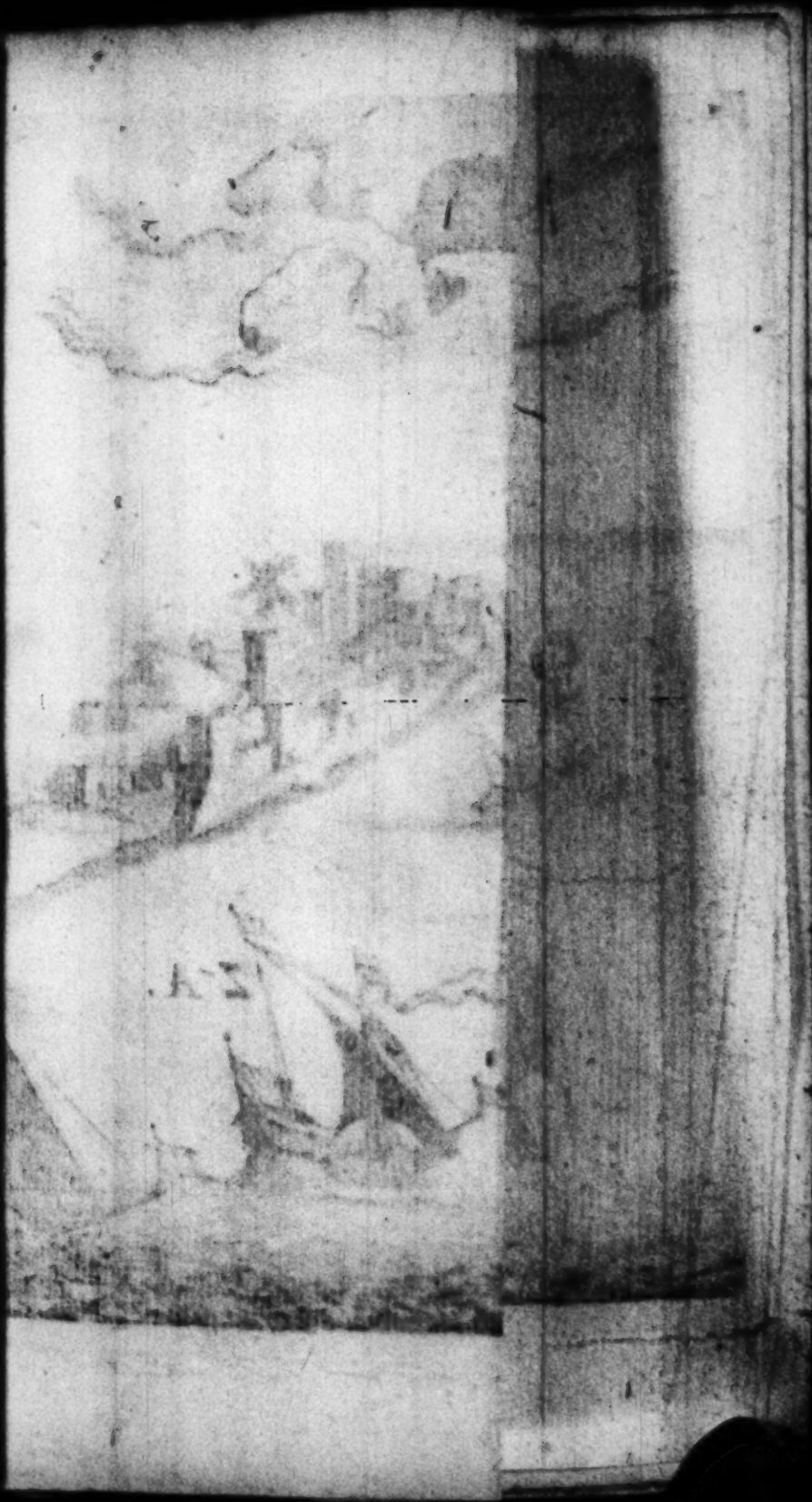
The 21. of June 1245a *Selistar Bassa* was taken the Port of *Navarin*, with a great number of Ships which he commanded for the Siege of *Candia*.

In the Year 1498. while subject to *Baudrand* the *Venetians* it underwent a furious assault of the Turks, who found there such resistance, that far from triumphing as they had flattered themselves, they were forced to put off their Enterprize to another Opportunity, when they might succeed better by surprise, as indeed they did some time after; for being made Masters of

Navarin *Albaxinus, Nelea, Albanos & Javarin*; tis thought to have been the Country of *Nestor*.

Modon, the Inhabitants of *Zunchio* rendered themselves as soon as they had Encamped before it: But the *Venetians* soon regained it from the Turks, by the means of one *Demetrius* of *Modon*, who with one of his Friends, an *Albanian*, undertook to put the Garri-

son to the Sword, by opening the Gates of the Fortrefs; yet the Turks stood obftinately to the defence of a place they had fo lately gained, came with a re-inforcement on the fide toward the Land, with a great Detachment of Cavalry, and with fourteen Gallies and five Fuftees, under the Command of a Turkish Officer called *Gamali*. The Republique had before ordered three Gallies for the guard of the Port. But thofe who ought to have been watchful, never thinking the Enemy would have taken the firft opportunity of repoffeffing the place, and being in a great uncertainty what to do, when they faw themfelves juft ready to be attacqued, left the Entrance free to the Turk, who with a great deal of franknefs declared himfelf the Patron and Defender of any that would fubmit themfelves to his difcretion. But thofe who feemed to be of his Party, in great confternation at the change of their Fate, expofed themfelves to the hazard of their Lives, embarquing themfelves in little Boats, and they were happy that got aboard five great Gallies



MCDON

MER DE SAPIENZA.



Gallies that returned from *Baruty*, laden with Merchandizes, and had cast Anchor within sight of the Port. The news of so strange an Adventure, gave them the alarm to provide for their safety by an hasty flight. The Inhabitants of *Zunchio* were Spectators of all this Catastrophe, and finding themselves attacked by Land, found no other expedient but to deliver themselves up to the Enemy.

Modon.

IN the Frontiers of the Province of the so fertile and pleasant *Belvedere*, lying in that part of the *Peloponnesus* which was the Ancient *Messenia*, amongst the rest of the Cities in the Archbishoprick of *Patras* the Episcopal and Staple Town, which *Sophianus* calls *Modon*, is reckoned : The Turks name it *Mutum*, and *Pliny Metbone*, in Memory of *Metbena* the Daughter of *Homer* : It is ten Miles off of *Coron*, an hundred and twenty from *Napoli di Romania*, and seventy

two from the Cape of *Matapan* : Its Situation favoured in several particulars by Nature and Art, makes it very strong, and is upon a Promontory advanced into the Sea of *Sapienza*, fronting the Coasts of *Africk* ; at its Foot is a safe and Commodious Haven, where usually resides the *Sangiac* of the *Morea*, much respected at the Port for his good Government.

In several Ages this place has been exposed to the Assaults of those who, intending to make themselves Masters of the Realm, have thought of gaining this City and Province ; from hence it has happened that the famous Wall built at its entrance, and which for its breadth and solidity makes a considerable Opposition, has been oftentimes attacked and gained, and by that means the whole Province subdued, and forced to pay a Tribute to keep themselves in any shew of Command. The People of *Naples* by means of the *Spartans*, made themselves Masters of *Modon*, and to subject it more easily to their Rule, they placed there a Colony of their own People.

Some

Some time after the *Illyrians* entertaining an Ambitious design of enlarging their Dominions by conquests, chose them a King, and having got together a very numerous Army, made an irruption into the neighbouring Countrys. When they came near to *Modon*, they gave its Inhabitants to understand with feigned shews of Amity, that they desired but to buy the necessary Provisions which they wanted. Those of *Modon* believing the matter to be so without any deceit or trick, took care to provide for them accordingly, some bringing them Bread, others Wine, and others Provisions. When the *Illyrians* saw a great number of them without the Gates, they thought (as it really was) that they were so fool-hardy as to leave but a few to guard the Fortress, so they ran all at once to seize on all the Posts and Avenues, and fell on with their whole Army with that fury, that they put a great many to the Sword, and made the rest their Slaves, making the City a sad Example of their Perfidie and Devastation. The Emperor *Trajan* touch'd with the Misfortune of those

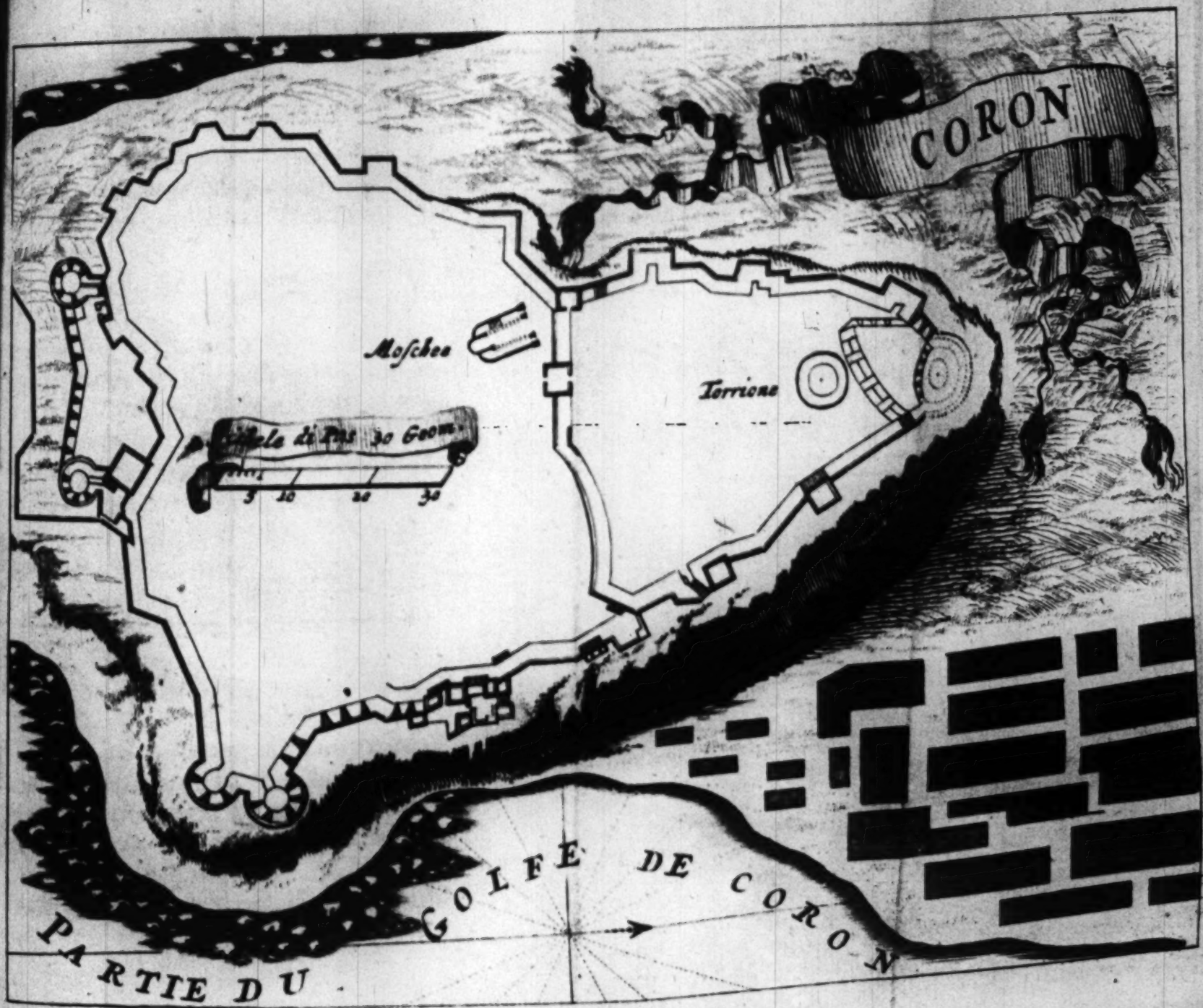
poor People that, escaping from the fury of their Traiterous Enemies, were returned thither, gave them Proofs of his Generosity, granting them several Priviledges and Freedoms. After this manner they lived in a kind of Aristocracy till the time of the Emperour *Constantine*, who left *Rome* for *Constantinople*; yet when subject to the Empire they kept so much of their first immunities, that the same form of Government remained; and as to the Homages paid the Emperor, they were rather protected by him, than entirely subjected to him.

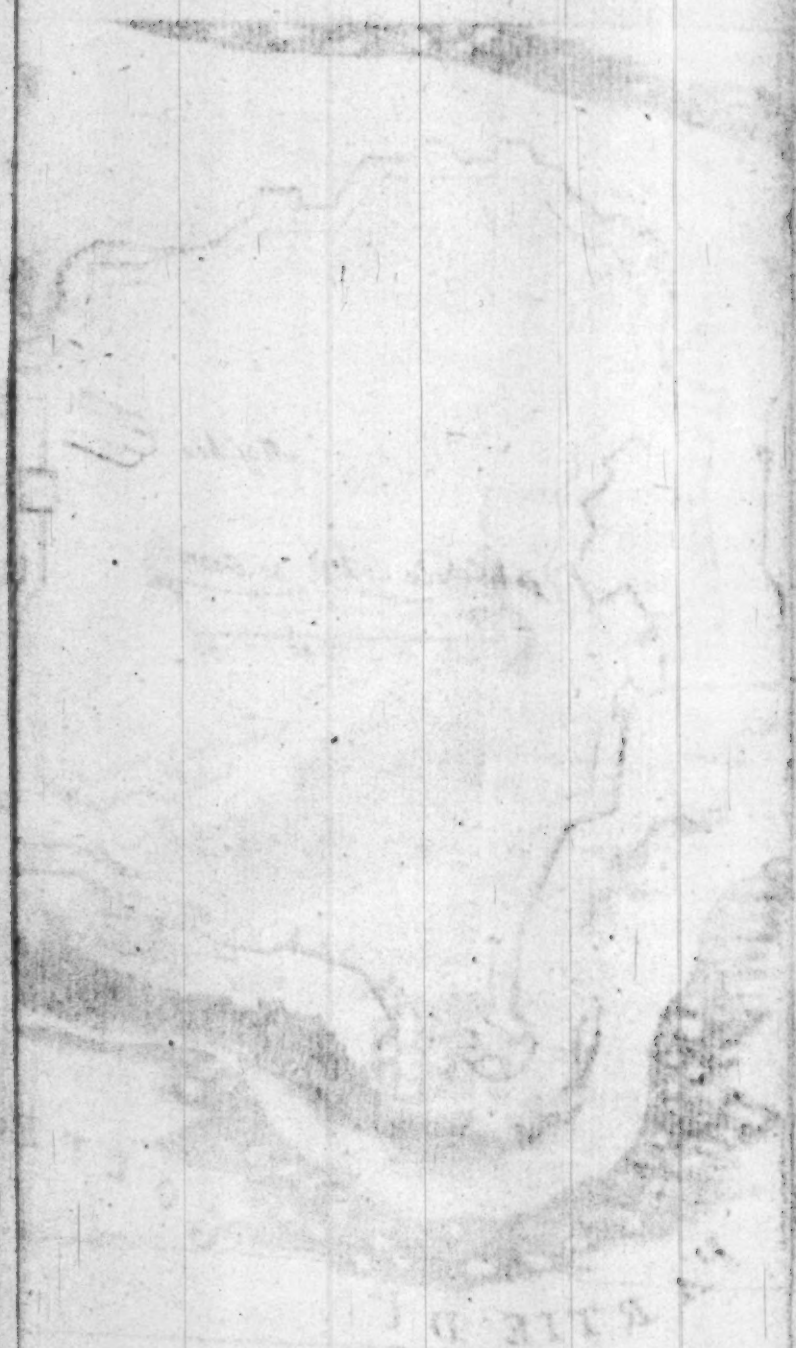
In the year 1124, this City was Attacked, and taken by the *Doge Domini-
nico Michael*, when he returned the third time Triumphant from the *Holy-
land*, over the Conquests of *Tyre* and *Ascalon* in *Soria*, and of *Rhodes*, *Scio*, *Samos*, *Lesbos*, and *Andros*, in the *Ar-
chipelago*; and to these memorable Exploits may be added the entire de-
feat of the Army of the Infidels, when he raised the Siege of *Zaffa*.
And though the next year this place re-
turned under Dominion of the Empe-
ror of *Greece*, yet in the Division of
the

the Empire, Anno 1304. it again came under the Republique, out of whose hands it was forced by *Leon Vetrane*, a *Genoese* by Nation, who was a famous Pirat; he kept it not long, for soon after being made Prisoner on the *Hellespont*, he was transported to *Corfu*, and there received a violent Death from the hands of the Hangman, as a just reward for all his Rapines. This Death of their Head disheartened the whole Party, and by that means the Captains *Dandolo*, and *Premarino* without much trouble became Masters of this Town.

But *Bajazet* the Second burning with a desire to enlarge his Empire by the Conquest of some new Country: In the Year 1498. putting himself at the head of an Army of an hundred and fifty thousand Men, closely besieged *Modon*: His Cannon made so great a breach in the Wall of the Suburbs, that the Captains of the place were forced, after mature deliberation, to retire into the City, and carry with them what ever they could. But the Enemy pressed them in the City with more violence than ever; that they were

were ready to demand a Capitulation, when at last the *Venetian* Army appeared in view, which came from *Zante*, to their aid. As soon as the two Armies came within shot, there hapened a Cruel and doubtful Combat, but in the end after various Fortunes, the *Venetians* had so much advantage as to get in one of their Feluques, to animate the besieged, to continue Courageously in the defence of the place, in the full assurance that their Army would soon rid them out of their Danger; and it fell out at the same time, that four Gallies with all sorts of Ammunition from the *Venetian* Army, passed through the Turkish Squadrons, and in despite of the Infidels gained the Port very happily. This had been a matter of great Success, if the End had been less deplorable; for the besieged overjoyed at the receiving the so long expected Succours, abandoned the Posts they ought to have kept still guarded. The Turks on their side watching for all Opportunities of gaining the Victory, and finding no great difficulty of entering the Town, laid hold of the Advantage





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antage and gained the place, giving
terrible Proofs of their Cruelty. In
that furious slaughter, that was made,
the Illustrious Prelate *Andrew Falconi*
received his Death; who, cloathed in
his Pontificalibus, had animated the
people to an obstinate resistance of
the Infidels.

It happened, for the common good of
Christendom, that whilst these Memoires
were printing in French, we received the
agreeable news of the taking of *Modon*
from the Turks by the Venetian Army,
under the wise Conduct of the Valiant
General *Morosini*. This will much ad-
vance the Conquest of the whole *Morea*,
which justly belongs to that Triumphant
Republick.

This was in
the French
Translati-
on.

Coron.

Coron has a strong and advantagi-
ous Situation in the Province of
Belvedere, the most Fertile and Rich
in the whole Kingdom, and which
was part of the Ancient *Messenia*, at
about ten Miles distance by Land, and
twenty

twenty by Sea from *Modon*; on the right side of *Cape Gallo*, by *Ptolomy* called *Acris at Promontorium*; *Strabo* and *Pliny* knew it by the same name, which was given it upon the account of what happened when its Foundations were laid; for in digging they found a Sea Swallow, by the Greeks called *Corona*, and as an happy Pre-
 sage of future Prosperity, they named this City from the Bird, *Coron*.

Strabo l. 9.

Plin. l. 4.

c. 7.

Giov. Bemb.

Giust in Fer-
rari sub

L. C.

Baudrand

Moreri

Hofm. Ver-

dizz. Sa-
greto.

It was once a Bishops Seat, Suffra-
 gan to the Bishop of *Patras*, and at an-
 other time 'twas reckoned a Colony
 of the *Thabans*, which the Poets called
Pedasma; *Laurenberg*, *Nafs*; and *Par-*
saniar, *Epra*, and all the Ancient and
 Modern Historians make honourable
 mention thereof.

It makes the Figure of a Scalene
 Triangle, and in one of its Angles is
 a great Tower, built by the *Venetians*
 Anno 1462. for a Magazin; the o-
 ther two sides, which are not wash'd
 by the Gulf of *Coron*, leave a suffici-
 ent space fit for the Tower of the
 Fortress, which is encompass'd with
 an old Wall of an unequal thickness
 flanked with great Towers, and a
 some

some Paces from thence on the North
side there is a Suburbs of 500 Houses.

Since it has been several times exposed
to the Assaults of the Enemy, so it
has been often forced in different Ages
to pay Tribute to different Nations.
Baudrand has thought it was yielded
up to the *Venetian* Republick by the
Despotes, Princes of the *Morea*; and
Verdizotti says that at the time of the
Division of the *Græcian* Empire, and
in the same year that this glorious Re-
publick, having made Alliances with
several Princes, thought upon the
gaining of this Kingdom, *Coron* was
assigned for its Portion.

It was surpris'd Anno 1204. by *Le-
on Veteran*, a *Genoesse* by Nation, and
Pirate by Profession, who enjoyed
not long his unjust Triumph, for be-
ing taken on the *Hellepont*, as we said
before, he was put to Death by the
common Hangman at *Corfu*; whose
death being known to his Compani-
ons, all in amazement and disorder,
they sought safety by an hasty flight;
at whose dispersion the Inhabitants of
Coron after some slight Attempts sub-
mitted themselves to the *Venetians*.

Bajazet

*Lexic. Geo-
gr. Baudr.
sub lit. C.
Verdizz.
fatti Ven.
l. 7. p. 132.*

Bajazet the Second Emperour of the East, all inflamed with the desire of extending the Bounds of his Empire Anno 1498. marched with a powerful Army strait to *Modon*, which having gained, he turned his Victorious Arms against *Coron*, which he could no otherwise win but by force.

In the Year 1533. the General *Doria*, who had under his command a Spanish Armado of 35 great Vessels, and 48 Gallies with a design of environing this City, caused a great number of Troops as well Spaniards as Italians, the later under two Captains, *Girolamo Tuttavilla* and the Count *Sarno*, and the Spaniards Commanded by *Girolamo Mendoxa*. These three Commanders following the order of their General, began with fourteen Cannon to batter the City, and to gain Entrance by a large breach; but this Enterprize had not the Success that was hoped for: The Turkish defenders obstinately withstood the Attack, and killed 300 Christian Soldiers; nevertheless those Forces by Sea performed what the Troops by Land failed in: for vigorously following the

the Attack they got the Wall, and obliged the Defendants to hang out the white Flag; so the Turks were permitted upon Capitulation to go out, Bag and Baggage, and the Troops of *Mendoza* took Possession of the Place: some time after the Turks attempted to form a Blocus, so to regain the Town: it then fell out that the Spanish Garrison being unwilling to endure a Siege, shewed a resolution of going out to meet the Enemy, and what opposition soever *Maccian Novarese*, who Commanded in *Mendoza's* place, made thereto, endeavouring to divert them therefrom, by putting them to the greatest Labours, yet he found himself constrained at last to yield to their Importunity; wherefore he marched out for that bold Attempt to attack the Enemy, near *Andrusa*, where they lay encamped with an Army of 3000 Foot, amongst which were 500 Janisaries, Commanded by *Casan Aga*.

The Spaniards being come near the Enemys Camp, to give them the greater amazement, thought best to set on fire the Stables of the Horses, who being

ing enraged to free themselves from the Flames, made a strange noise, which soon gave the Turks the alarm; who putting themselves in a Posture of defence, and finding the Christian Army weak and few in number, endeavoured to encompass it; then was began a very bloody Combat, and in the midst of the Press the Valiant Captain *Maccian* fell down dead of several Wounds; after that blow the *Spaniards* began to sink, and had been utterly routed if one of their Musquetiers had not returned to the *Turkish* Commander, the like Fate which their own had suffered; by whose Death the *Turkish* Courage began to cool, and the *Spaniards* made an Honourable retreat back to *Coron*, where they took a Resolution to embark and abandon the Place; and so the Emperor was willing not to raise new difficulties that might obstruct the making of the Peace in *Hungary*: After this manner that unfortunate City returned under the *Barbarian* Yoak.

In the midst of this Calm, and whilst the Forces of the Republick were not employed about any great Enterprizes,

Enterprizes, the Procurator *Francisco Morosini*, Captain General of the Republick, toucht with the Sentiments of Honour and his great Courage, conceived the design of making use of the present opportunity to regain those places in the *Morea*, which the *Ottomans* had ravisht from the *Venetians*; for which purpose, considering that if once they were Masters of *Coron*, which was no difficult matter, a means might be found of carrying on their Conquests; he set sail for this City Anno 1685. and sat down before it, but scarce had the *Venetians* approacht the Place, when a great Body of Turks came down from the Country, and took up their Lodgments within Pistol-shot of the Christians; by this bold Act the besieged were animated to a more Vigorous resistance, and it proved a great hindrance to the Valour and Designs of the besiegers, who nevertheless desisted not from doing what ever they thought might advance the Siege and promote the taking of the Place. They gave Fire to a Mine of 100 Barrels of Powder, and were prepared

red for the Assault, if any Breach should be made, as they hoped there would ; and notwithstanding the bad Success of their Mine, they proceeded to advance their Lodgments, and repulse the Turks with an extraordinary impetuosity. In this far advanced Post they defended themselves by their Dragoons, and were reinforced with some Troops of *Malta* ; but in the end, after above three hours Combat, they were beat back and routed, and must all there have perisht, had they not found a means of escaping the Pursuit and Sword of the Enemy ; yet for all this they carryed off from the Turks Seventeen Colours, and a Trophy of other rich Spoils : Being returned into their Retrenchments, to discourage the besieged, they set up at the end of their Pikes 130 Turks Heads ; yet this abated not the Ardour of the Turks, who, although in continual Action, that they had scarce time to breath, yet would entertain no thoughts of Rendition, nor so much as Capitulation, so much were they encouraged by the hopes of receiving a speedy Succour ; and indeed a great number of

of disperſed Fugitives and others got together from ſeveral parts of the Kingdom; or ſent from the Turkiſh Army, came down, ſo that they were conſiderably encreaſed; and then they thought upon the readieſt means to procure a ſpeedy deliverance of the place. But their Efforts turned againſt them, for having attempted to force the Beſiegers in their Retrenchments, they were briskly repulſed by a terrible Volley of Muſket-shot and Granaado's; and being then purſued by a Regiment, and 200 Dragoons, they left 400 of their Men upon the place, and their Viſier *Calil Baſſa* was found amongſt the reſt of the Dead.

After this blow, which was not a little advantagious to us, our General making Reflection, that the Enemies were often refreſht with new Supplies, to the great diſadvantage of his own Men, whereof he had loſt a great number, without any hopes of recruiting them, he at laſt concluded that the whole Succeſs depended upon the Deſeat of the *Turkiſh* Camp; wherefore he applied himſelf to whatever might contribute to make this Attempt

tempt successful and advantagious, he animated his Troops, took his Measures, gave Orders and saw them Executed so well, that he not only forced the *Ottomans* from their Camp, but put them to so great a rout, that flying with precipitation, there were a great number of them cut in pieces by our Forces in the pursuit. They left the Christians a considerable Booty, consisting of six Brass Guns and much other Arms, all sort of Ammunition and Implements of War, 300 Horse, a great many Tents and Colours, amongst which the General-Standard, shewing, by the Horse Tails that adorned it, the Quality of the Commander, who was *Machumat* Bassa, who had the entire Conduct of the Army, and was killed, as we said before.

After so fortunate an Adventure, the *Venetians* found themselves freed from the great Obstacles of the Turks that were encamped without the Place; and being Masters of the Field, they had hopes of soon putting the Besieged out of all thoughts of defence. They prepared for a general Assault, springing

bringing a Mine, whose Effect brought them to an Attack for three Hours; the besieged withstood them with an incredible Valour and Opposition, fatal to a great many Nobles and Valiant Souldiers, who perished there. This considerable loss gave a few moments breathing to the Attack, but the Courage wherewith they again fell on made the besieged think it high time to come to a Capitulation, as they testified by hanging out a white Standard on the Rampart: Arms then were laid down to regulate the Articles of the Capitulation, but this was only a trick of Ottoman Perfidiousness, who made a feigned shew of Rendition, to procure a greater loss to the Besiegers, by a brisk and unexpected Assault: The *Venetians* also took a more firm Resolution than ever to put an end to the Siege, which had already continued Nine and forty days, and having swept the Ramparts with their Shot, mounted the Walls and entered the Town, where being heated as they were with the Assault, they made a dreadful slaughter of all the Inhabitants, without regard of Sex

Sex or Age. They found there 12 Pieces of Canon, of which 66 were Brass, besides a great quantity of Ammunition and Victuals.

There happened during the space of so long a Siege several Remarkable matters that would make a great Volume. I shall but touch at some of the most Considerable, and for those, my design is rather to beget an admiration of the extraordinary Valour there shewn by its Assailants, who were distinguisht either by Birth or their great Employ, and sell there a Sacrifice for Glory; than to open our Wounds and renew our Grief for their loss and our Misfortunes: amongst others was the Death of *la Tour*, Commander General by Land, and Knight of *Malta*; of the Prince of *Brunswick*, and of the Prince of *Savoy*: These Illustrious Warriours gave in the face of the Enemy sufficient Proofs of the greatness of their Courage, answerable to the deserved high Thoughts conceived of their Merit.

To these great Persons we may add, as he justly deserves a more than ordinary

remembrance, that excellent Captain *Francesco Ravagnani*, but 34 years old, Brother to *Girolamo*, who have been informed of this particular Circumstance of his Death, which alone merits an eternal remembrance amongst Men. At the last Period of his Life, after having made his Will for the distribution of his Estate, he earnestly desired, that after his death, his Body might be buried nowhere but in *Caron*, testifying, by that, his assurance, that the place would be taken; and nothing can more demonstrate with what ardor he must necessarily go to the Attack, than this firm persuasion of their being Crowned with an happy success.

After being a little recovered of the great fatigues of this Siege, the General raised a Trophy of the great Standard taken from the Enemies, and an explication was made of the words that were upon it; with a general Applause the Ornament of the Golden Chair was conferred by the Republick on his Brother *Lorenzo*, as a recompence for his great Services. The raising of *Caron* gave the People a per-

fect joy and satisfaction, testified
lickly by them, especially in their
ving Thanks to the God of Arms
and Supream Triumpher, who
given them so great a Victory
the Enemy's of his Faith. The
accompanied by the whole
with an Infinite Concourse of People
went to the Church of St. Mark, and
after a Solemn Mass, *Te Deum* was sung
and the same was done in all
Churches with all imaginable Pomp
and Ceremony.

*The Relation of the Battel before
Coron, by the Venetian Forces
against the Ottomans, the 7th
Aug. 1685. With the Description
on and Draught of the Standards
and Horses Tails, taken from the
Turks.*

WHen the Venetian Army with
the Auxiliary Troops began
to form the Siege of Coron, there came
down from that side towards the

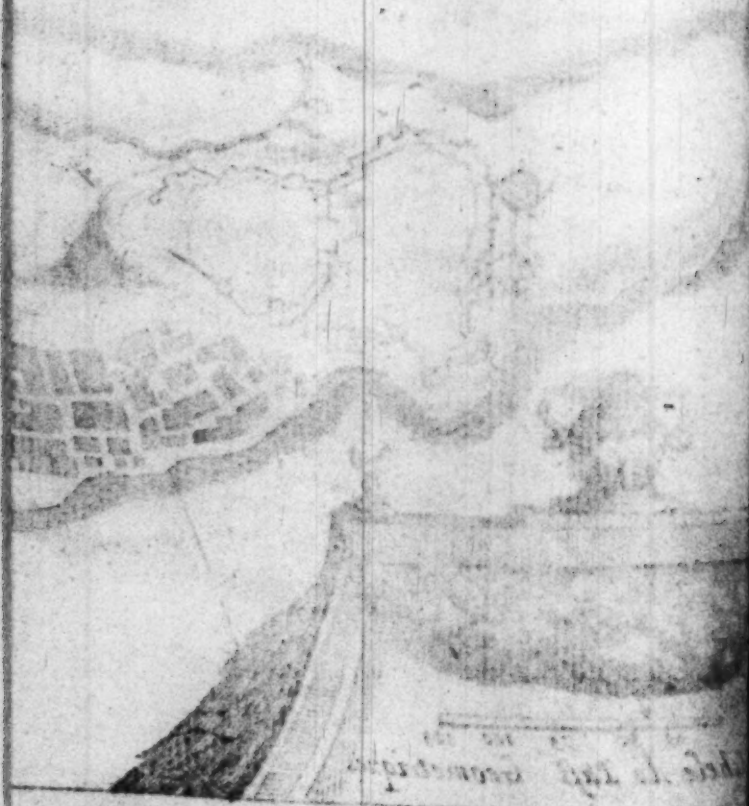
PLAN DE LA VILLE
ET FORTERESSE DE
CORON

Avec les Campemens de l'Armée



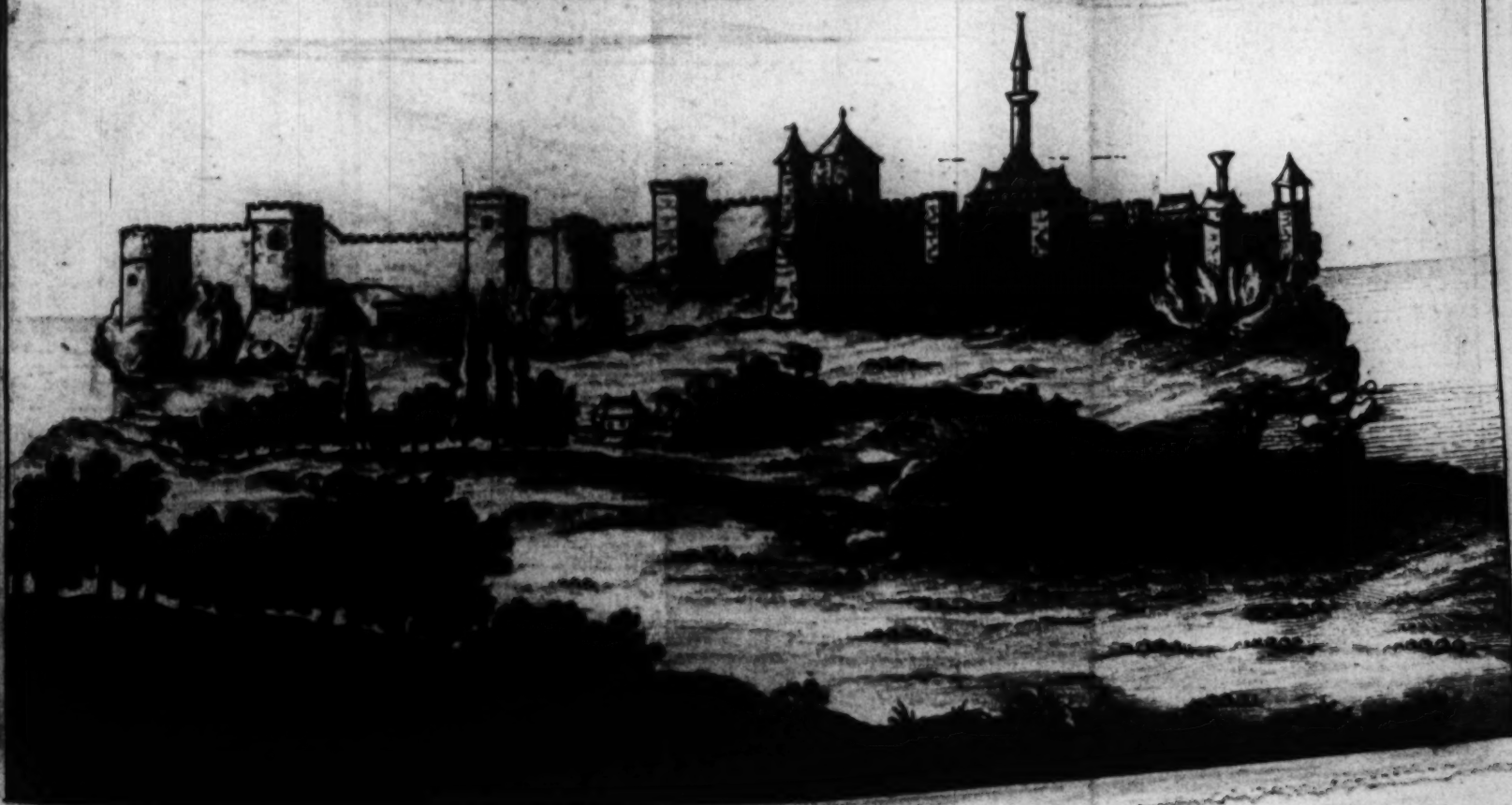
15 30 45 60 75 90 105 120 135
Echelle de Toise Geometrique

PLAN OF THE
FORTRESS OF
CORON



Scale of the map

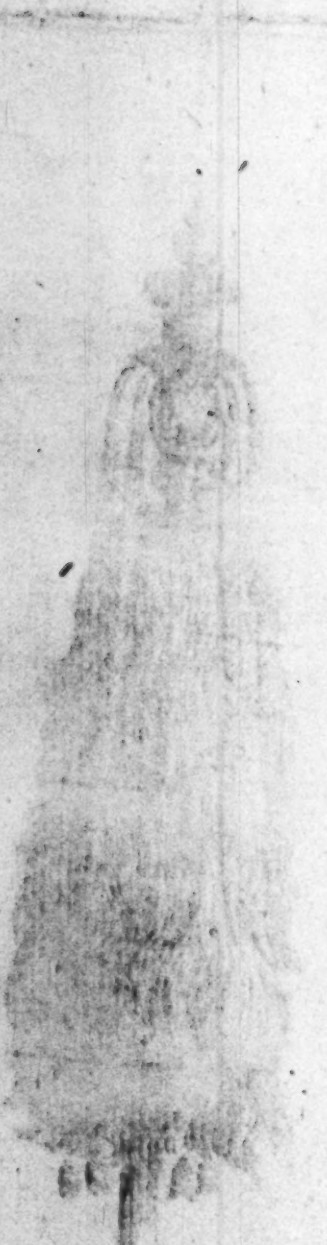
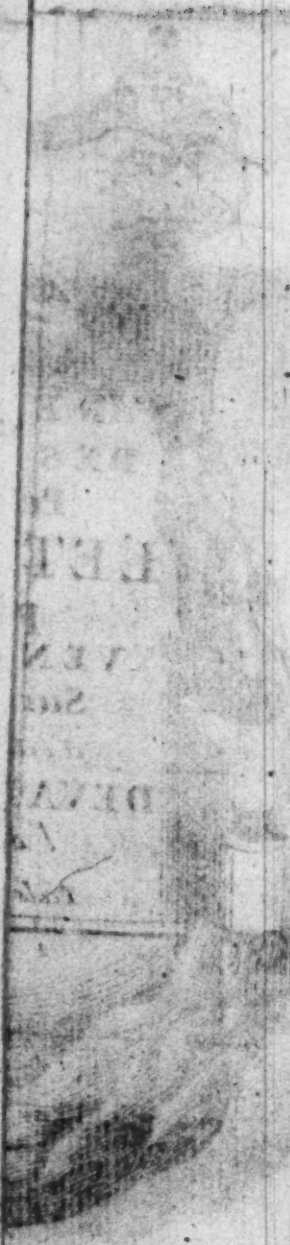
VEUE DE CORON



VEUE DE CORON
DU CÔTÉ DU GOLFE

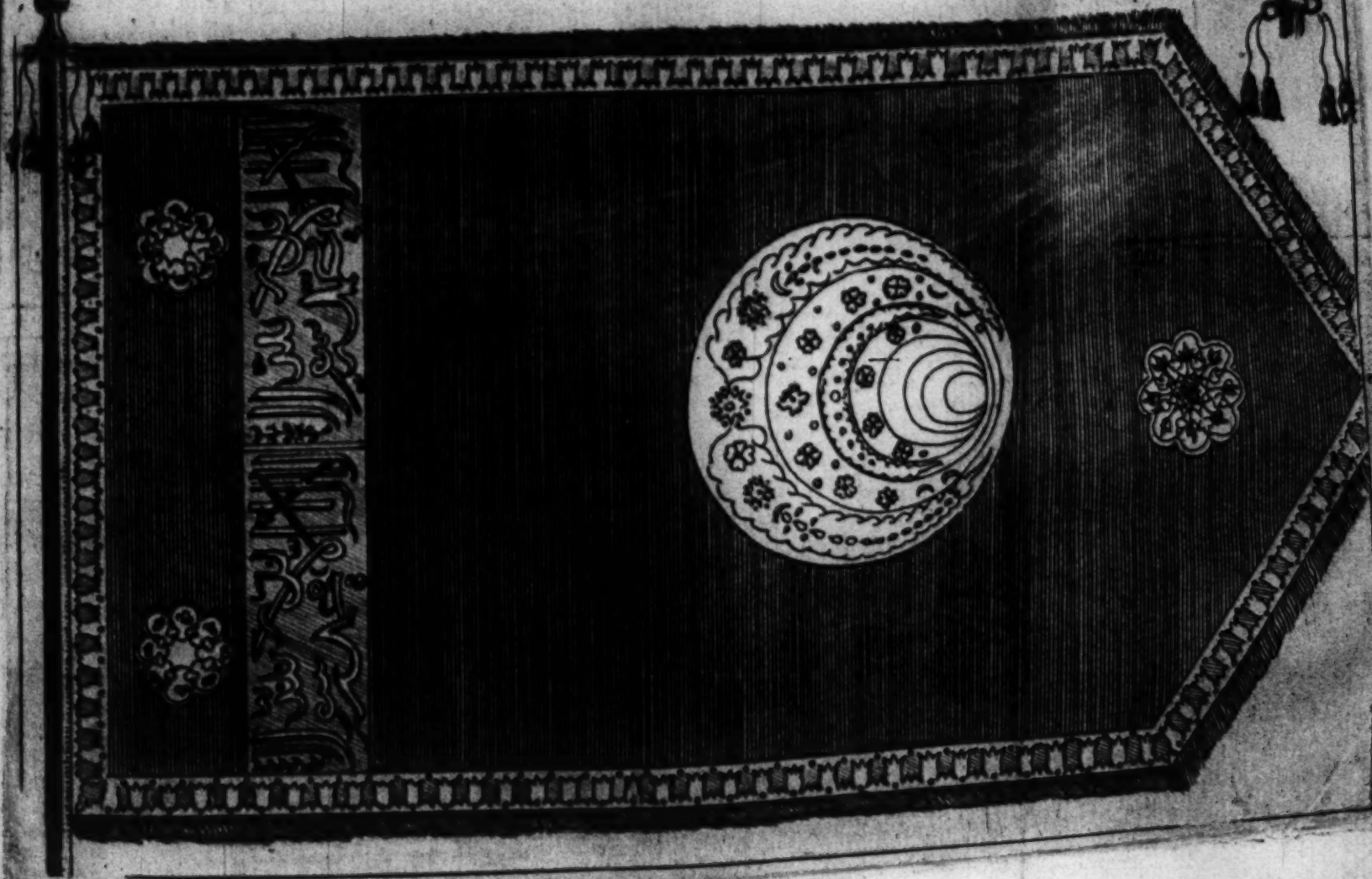






Echelle de cinq piés Geométriques.

Etendard pris Sur les Turcs par l'armée des Vénitiens
à la Bataille donnée devant Coron. 1685.



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Land a powerful Succour of *Turks*, who lodging themselves within sight of ours, so much the more encouraged the Besieged, already sufficiently animated to make an obstinate defence, by the advantages of the steep and difficult Situation of the place, and the abundance of Provisions and Ammunitions they were stored with, and maintained with a very strong and numerous Garrison. They were in hopes with the aid of this new Army of *Ottomans*, which now were advanced within Pistol-shot of our Trenches, they might raise the Siege and spoil our design; and indeed the *Turks* that were encamped without the place acted for its defence whatever might be expected from desperate and bold Men. They attempted several times to become Masters of a Bonnet which commanded their Camp, but were still repulsed: This retarded the Besiegers, and was an hindrance to their Works and Endeavours to reduce the place; but the General took a Resolution to play a Mine of an hundred Barrels of Powder: this was performed the 24 of July, E 2 although

although with but little Effect, contrary to the hopes of the Success of this Work ; then the *Turks* broke into the *Venetians* Lines to gain their desired Object, the aforesaid Bonnet, but when they thought themselves secure of it, the General poured upon them a Body of Foot and Dragoons, and reinforced by the *Malsese* Forces, who Attacked them at the very entrance of the Bonnet with so much Force and Valour for three hours, for so long the Combat lasted, that in the end our Forces replanted there the white Colours. The *Turks* that were driven from it endeavoured to shelter themselves from our Shot, under the Cover of some Trees, but they were forced from thence also ; there were left 400 of them dead upon the place, and as many wounded : Ours got by this Action several worthy Spoils, amongst the rest seventeen Standards ; and at their return into their Trenches, they exposed to the view of the Besieged 130 *Turks* Heads, as a frightful dismaying Spectacle.

There were not above an hundred and thirty Christians killed and wounded,

ounded, amongst which the General by Land ended his days; Commander *la Tour*, of the Order of *Malta* a Captain, well meriting the Grief of the whole Army; notwithstanding the loss sustained by the Turks, they were not less obstinate in their defence: Ours on the other side to give them more terrible Effects of their Power, made a furious discharge of their Cannon, Bombes, and Mines; at the same time the *Turks* July 30. rallied again after their flight, and increased by a great number of Soldiers got together from all Parts of the *Moravia*, and with the Forces of the Captain Bassa, again attempted with greater impetuosity than before, to throw themselves into the *Venetian* trenches; but so great a discharge of Musket and Granadoes was made upon them, that they were obliged to retreat, and were followed by the Regiment of Colonel *Biancchi* with 200 Dragoons up to their own Retrenchments: In this Action 400 of them were left dead; but what most increased their loss was, that a Cannon Shot took off *Mustapha* Bassa Visier Commander General

ral of the *Ottoman* Army, and we lost but forty of our Men, yet all these losses would not abate the Turkish Pride, and bring them to yield; for they know where to gather a recruit of fresh Troops, and omitted not daily to disturb the *Venetians* in their Trenches. These frequent Attacks had much lessened our Men, who were besides much harraled with continual Action; so that doubtless 'twas very needful for the General to encourage them, which he did, shewing himself a fearless Example of Valour, being the first in all Dangers and fatigues.

In the end this prudent Commander finding the only means to reduce the place, was to force the Enemys Camp, proposed the Design to the Council of War, which was approved of by them. He drew out of the Gallies 1500 Volunteers, who under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Magnani* landed about Mid-night, and next day being the 7th. of *August* 1200 of them filed off to the left of the Enemys Retrenchments by the Entrance of a Valley, and the rest of them went to the right; at the same

same time the other Troops had order to follow their Motions, to be ready to give them a speedy Succour at necessary places, so to favour and promote the design.

Twilight of the next Morning being come, two Barrels of Powder were fired, as a Signal, which was immediately followed with a discharge of all the Cannon, and furious Salvo of all the Musketeers, with a continual firing on the Front and Flank of the Enemies Camp. This brisk and unexpected Assault put the Turks into an extream disorder, and the forwardest of them began to give back and fly, without being able to be retained by the Example of the most fearless, or the Commands of their Officers; all yield, and the *Venetians* find no more resistance, but make a continual Butchery of the Turks, scarce any escaping their Swords. The Event was such, that the Victory which the *Venetians* gained in a very short time, was accompanied with the entire Defeat of their Enemies, and the Ground was all covered with dead and dying Men,

and Streams of the unbelieving Blood ran down; in this Action but few of the Christians were lost or wounded.

A very rich Booty was found in the Turks Camp of Artillery, Arms, Ammunition and Provision, with above 300 Horses, Tents, Standards, six Brass Guns, three whereof were marked with *St. Mark of Venice*, besides these the Imperial Standard adorned with Horse Tails, the mark of a general Command and a numerous Army.

By the order of the Senate this Monument of their Victory was designed for the Church of the *Tolerans of Venice*, to be there for ever exposed to the Eyes of the People, over the Altar of *St. Gaetan*, as an Eternal Memorial that this Saints Festival was the day whereon the *Venetians* had so Glorious a Success against the Infidels; and at the same time it was Decreed that every year on the same day, this Festival should be kept with all the Solemnity possible, conformable to what was then done. The most Serene Doge, with the

The Second Part.

82

the whole Senate and a general Con-
course of all the City, went on Wed-
nesday the Twelfth of September, car-
rying the Standard with the Tails to
that Church, where they sung a *Te*
Deum, and a solemn Mass was Cele-
brated in Thanks to God, to the great
Comfort and Edification of the
People.

The Figure which we have given
represents the Magnificence of the
Standard, and form of the Batons
and Tails; the whole was designed
and graved with so much care and
exactness, that one who has the Skill of
Blazonry, will easily comprehend not
only its Grandeur, but likewise the
Colours of this Standard; wherefore
'tis needless to particularise it here: It
was thought best to oblige the Cur-
ious with the interpretation of the
Turkish Characters that make the
Moon, and the Faces of the Lance on
the end of the Standard.

E s

On

On the right side of the Standard are
read these Words,

*In the Name of the most High
and Almighty God, God the Lord
of all, and of the holy Prophet
above all other Saints, Maho-
met Abubechir, Homer,
Osman, Ali.*

On the Reverse.

*There is no other God but one
only God, and Mahomet is his
Prophet: Our God; thou art the
God of Nations; thou art the
Sovereign Good and Dispencer of
Good. Kalil Bassa.*

On the Face of the Standard are seen
these Words repeated,

*There is no other God but one
only God, and Mahomet is his
Prophet.*

The

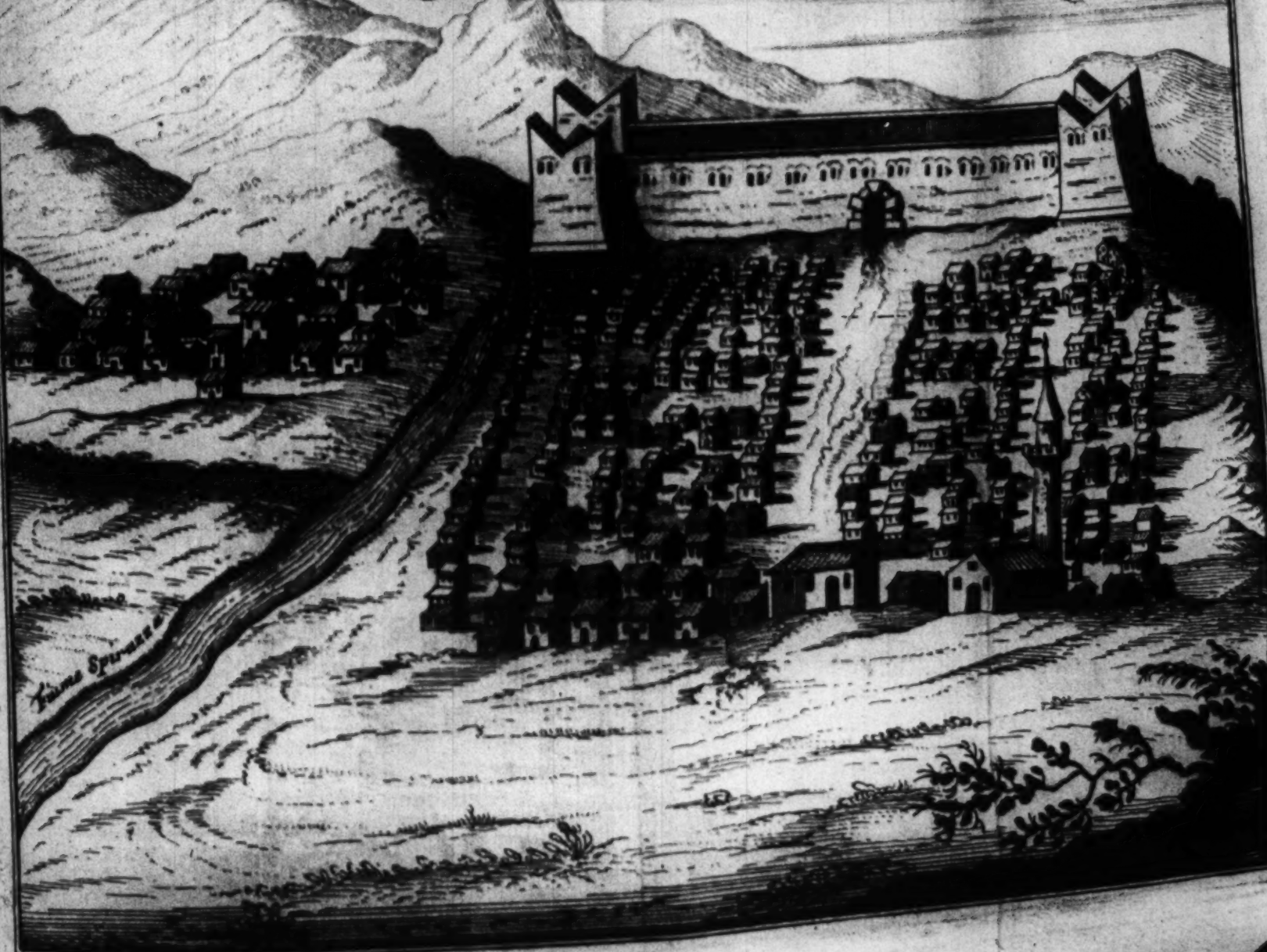
The Turks shew these Tails as a sign of their Resolution, to make new Levies, and that a great Army will march; and afterwards they give them to him that is to be the Commander in chief, as a sign of good Augury. This Custom took its rise amongst them, from an Adventure that happened to them, when they first began to establish their Tyrannick Rule out of their own Country. In a Battel their Enemy made 6000 of them Prisoners, who took occasion to throw off the Victors Yoak, and set themselves at Liberty; and wanting Standards to range themselves under, they thought upon, and made use of some Horses Tails for that purpose, since which time they have still continued the Custom; calculating the future by their first Success, and think themselves, under these Colours, able to deal with the most Courageous of their Enemies, and resist their most furious Onsets. But as once when the *Sabins*, a proud and fierce People, planted their Standard in the Face of the *Romans* to affront them, with these words; *Sabinæ Populæ*

Populus Quis Resistit; Who dares resist the *Sabin* People. The *Romans* answered them with an equal fierceness, in words beginning with the same Letters. *Senatus Populus Que Romanus*, The Senate and Roman People. So the *Perfidious Ottomans* will find their vain and ridiculous Sign opposed by the Sign that is revered in *Paradise*, which will one day procure their final Ruine, when we shall have made ourselves worthy of this Favour from Heaven by our constant Prayers.

Calamata.

ON the left Bank of the River *Spiraxza* which *Strabo* calls *Pamissus*, *Ptolomey* *Pamissus*, *Niger Stronio*, and *Giovio Tifoo*; on the hanging of a Hill lyes the Fortrefs of *Calamata* of a large extent, by *Baudrand* called *Tbelame*, *Tberamme*, *Thuria* and *Abia*, from the Nurse of *Helles* one of *Hercules's* Sons: Its Situation is in an open place in the Province of *Belvedere*, it is well Peopled, and though the Town has

CALAMATA



BATAILLE DE
CALAMATA





has no Walls to repulse the Attacks of the Enemy, yet upon a mount near it stands a strong Castle, with regular Fortifications, able to guard it from all dangerous Incursions. Though *Calamata* be but a little way from *Coron*, yet it stands not on the Gulf, which is indifferently called the Gulf of *Coron*, and *Calamata*.

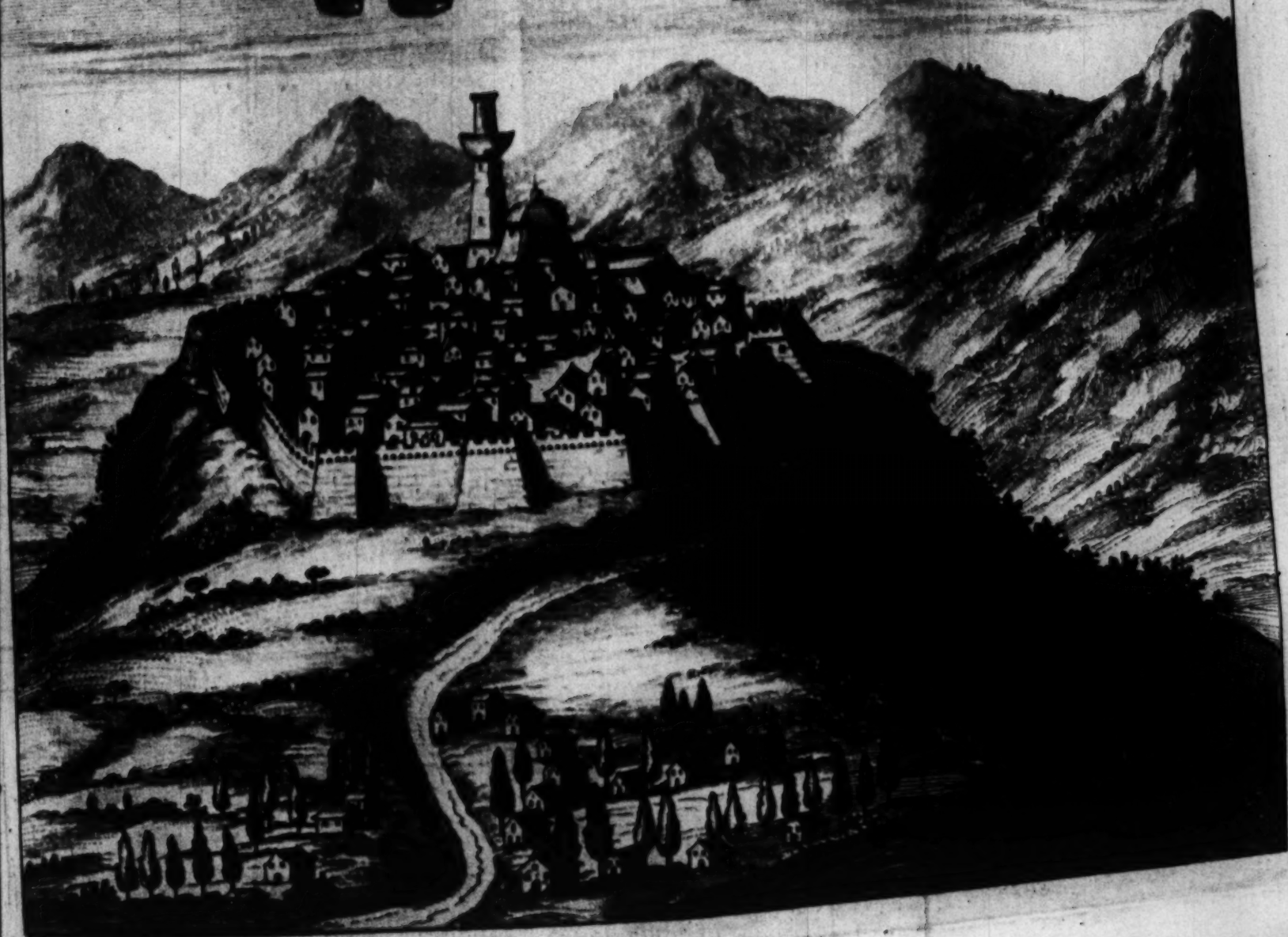
In the Year 1659. there was a very strong and numerous Garrison, who hindred Six thousand of the *Magnotes* who performed the Greek Rites, from shaking off the *Barbarian* Yoak, as they designed; they offered themselves to General *Morosini*, and testified their great Zeal that they always had toward the Republick. The General respecting their Generous inclination, and to take away all impediment of their deliverance, caused a sufficient number of Forces to land, under the Command of *Chevalier de Gremouille*, who caused them to advance to Attack the Castle; it happened at the time when our Troops drew near it, that they were met by a great Body of Turks that hastened to its Succour. Captain *Georgio Cornaro*

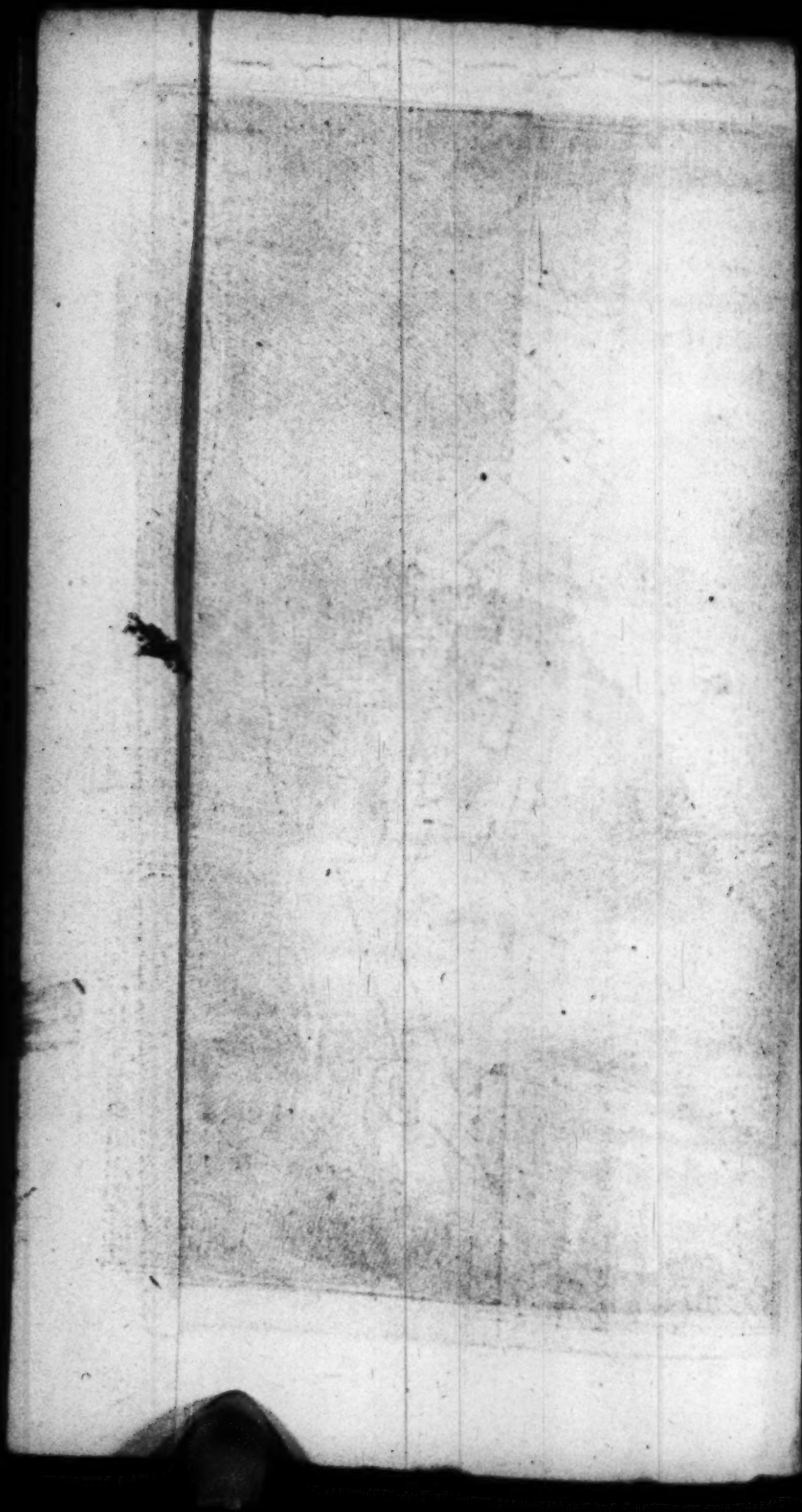
Cornaro had the Fortune to rout them, and that this Success might procure another of more importance, he caused some *Venetians* to enter into the Castle, together with the *Turks*, as if they had been all one; those of the Garrison never perceiving the Stratagem till it was too late to hinder its sad Effects, so that they thought only upon flight; and thus they became Masters of the place without striking a blow. They found in the place a great Provision of Victuals, and after they had taken as much as they could dispose of, and burnt the rest, with a good part of the Country, they left the Castle and returned to their Ships, leaving the place to be reinhabited by the *Turks*.

This place was again taken by the *Venetians*, on the day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross, Anno 1685. under the command of the same General *Morosini*; he made Governour there, Baron General *Degenfeld*, who afterwards had Orders to raze it to the Ground. The Plan we give thereof represents it as it was when it was taken.

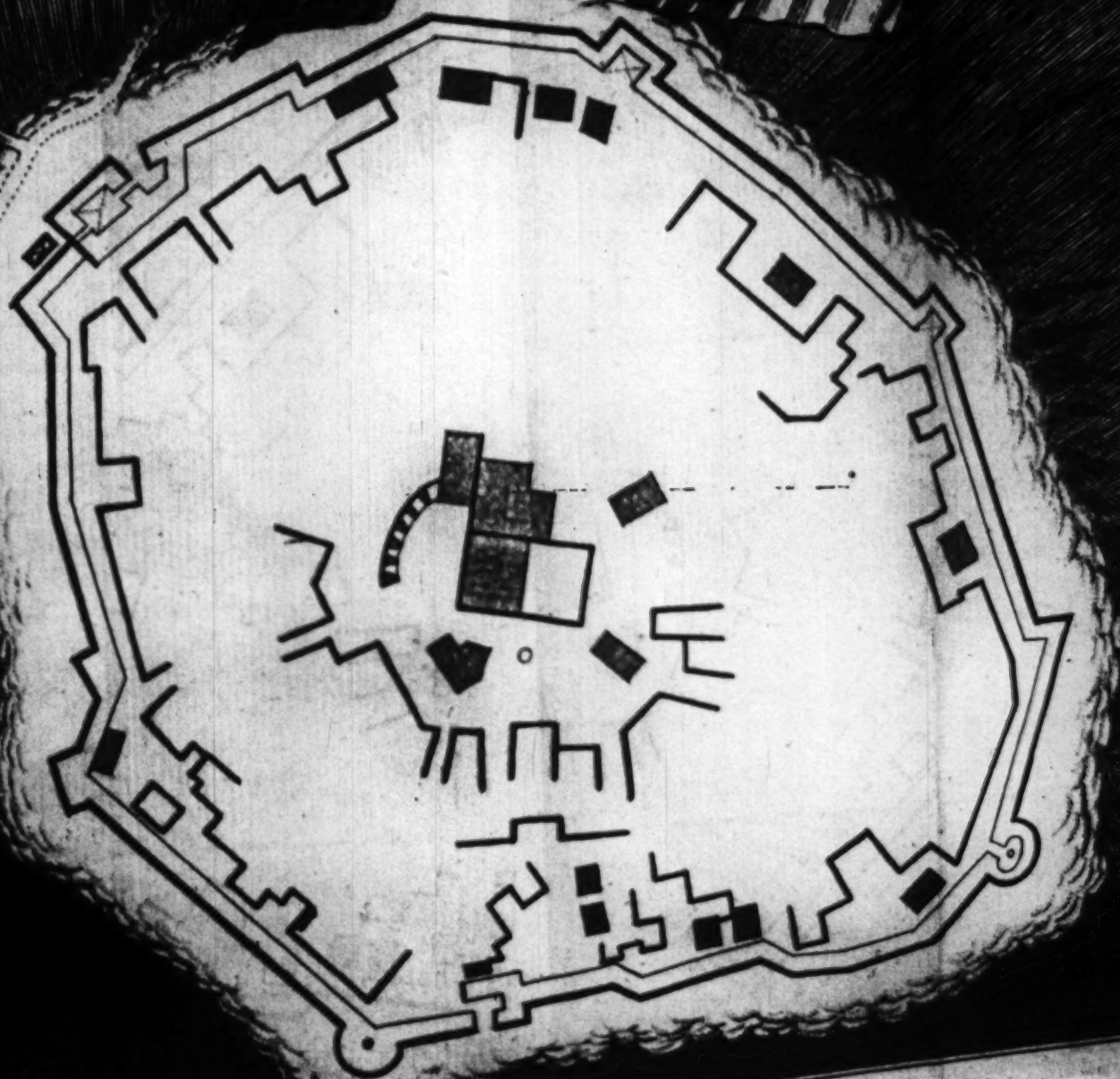
Zarnata.

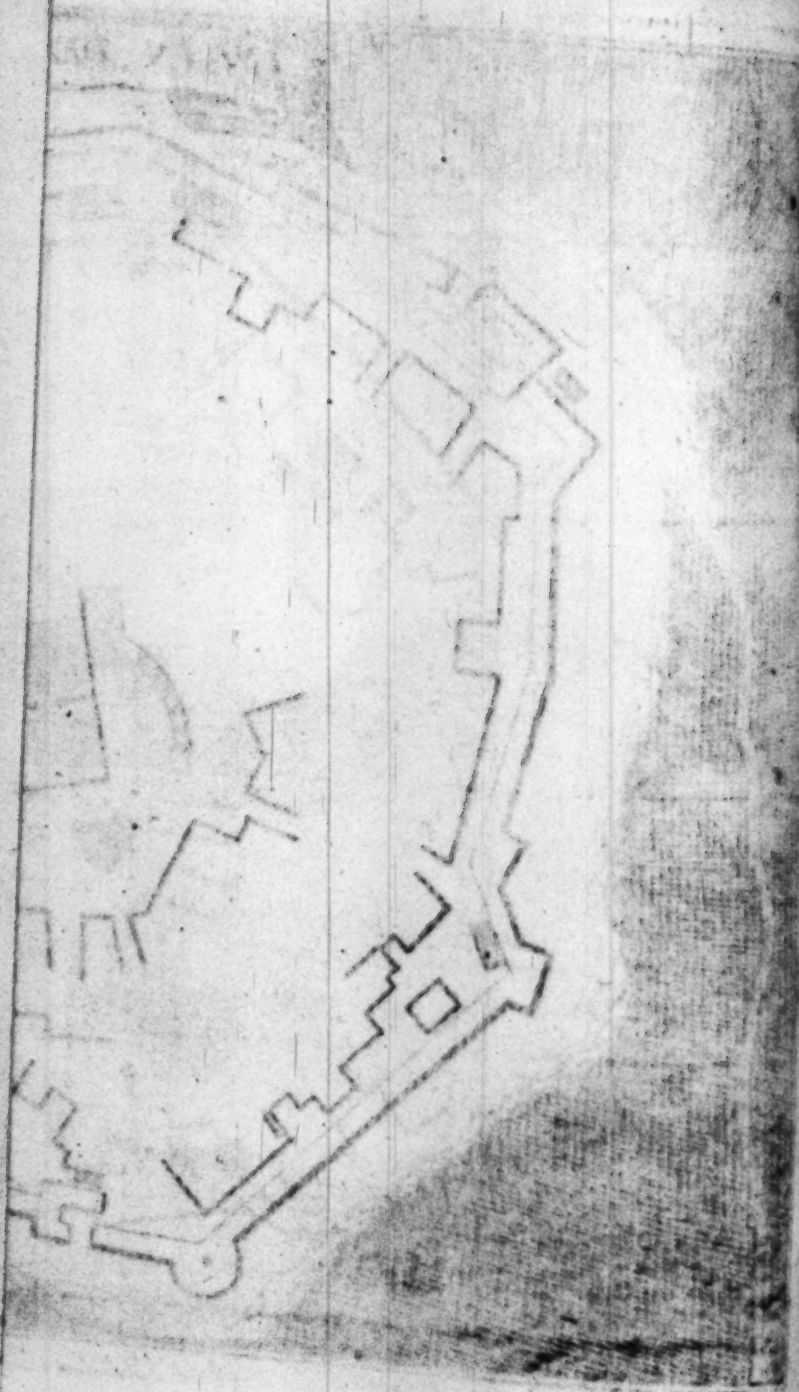
ZARNATA



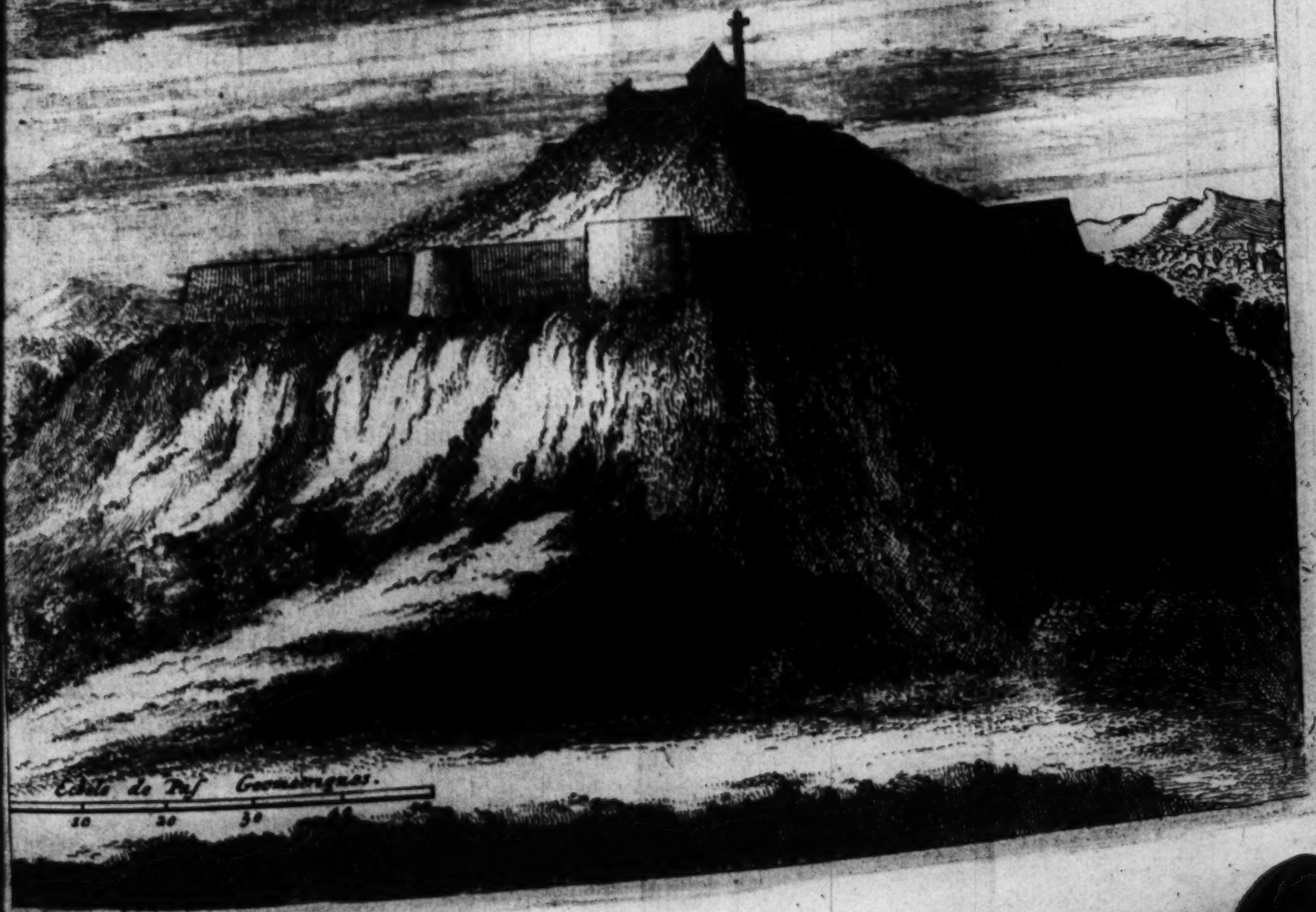


PLAN DE ZARZATE





VEUE DE ZARNATA.



Zarnata.

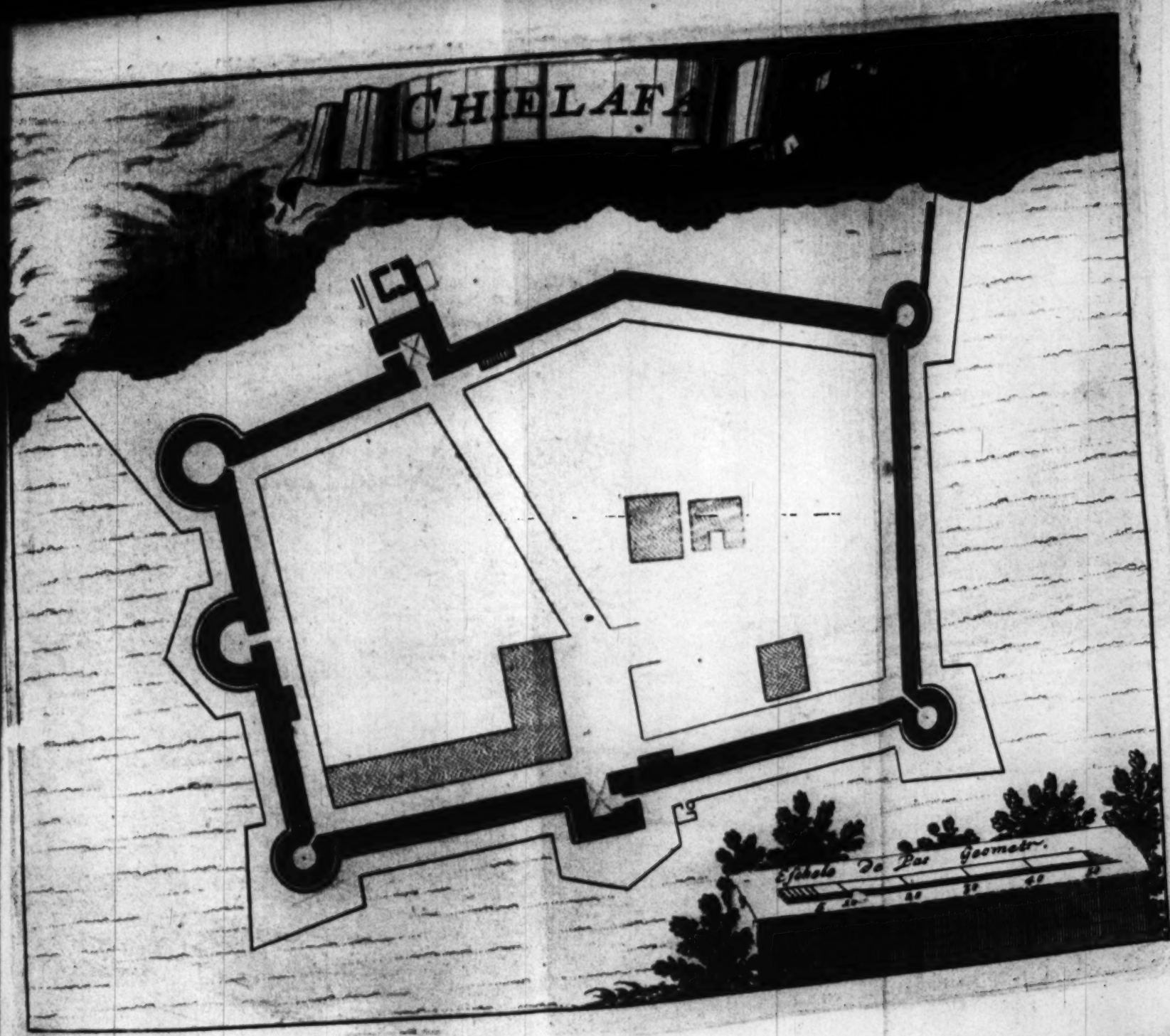
Zarnata is a Fortrefs much favoured by Nature, but made much more considerable by Art ; its Figure is almost round, and its Situation on a very pleasant Hill : in the Year 1685. the Captain *Passa* encamped within five Miles of this place, and though he had a numerous and powerful Army, yet he contented himself in being an admirer of the Valour and Forces of the *Venetian* Army, without daring to attempt any Act of Hostility ; willing rather to expose the place to the Enemy without Succour, than himself by defending it to a Ruin, which he thought inevitable : After this manner the Garison delivered it self up to General *Morofini*, upon Conditions that were upon that account exactly observed ; that they should carry off their Lives and Baggage untoucht ; for 60 of them who went out of the place the eleventh of September, were convoyed to a certain place prefixt, without receiving the least

least violence or insultation from our Part. The Aga that Commanded them had no mind to go with them, for fear of losing his Head; but chose rather to submit himself to the Generosity of the Christians, and being retired into their Camp, he obtained of *Angelo Michieli* Captain of the Slaves to stay aboard his Galley.

The General gave the Government of this place to two remarkable Volunteers, in Quality of Representatives, named *Bartolomeo Contarini*, and *Angelo Emo*, leaving a Garrison of One hundred and fifty Souldiers, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel *Prastini*.

Chielefa.

C*hielefa* is a Fortress of great importance, whether it be considered for its advantages of Nature or Art; it has its Situation upon a steep Rock a Mile and half from the Sea, it is a Mile in Circuit of a Quadrangular Figure, and Flanked with



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with five great Towers about its Walls.

It is not far from the place where once *Virulo* stood, a famous Trading Town, from whence the Port that is near it took and retains the name of *Virulo*, though it is now but little frequented, being neither commodious nor safe.

When General *Morofini* was upon his expedition by War, to increase the *Venetian* Conquests, he presented himself with his Army before this Fortress, and began to Attack it with great Vigour; but the Garrison thinking it self not in a Condition to oppose so great a Captain, endeavoured to procure a favourable Capitulation.

The fearful *Turks* made humble request to the General to spare their Lives, and permit them to go out without suffering any Violence from the Christians. *Assar Passa*, who resided there in quality of Commander of the whole Province, went first out, carrying the Keys of the Place to the Generals Galley, followed by a thousand Persons, whereof Three hundred

Of the MOREA.

hundred and fifty embarked themselves on the Ships of *Pisani*, some time director of this Fortres, who transported them, with what Baggage they had saved, to the Isle of *Staggs*.

After they had returned Thanks to Heaven, and planted the Standard of the Cross, and the glorious *St. Mark*, the General establisht for Proveditor ordinary *Bernardo Balbi*, and *Lorenzo Venier* for extraordinary.

*A Relation of the Victory obtained by
the Venetians, over the Turks;
Before the Fortress of Chielesá,
on the first of April 1686.*

THe *Ottomans* have now made Proof of what often happens, when by endeavouring to regain what we have lost, we draw upon us new and sometimes greater Losses. They intended at the beginning of the Campaign, to retake the Fortres of *Chielesá*, which the *Venetians* had justly taken from them the year before;

fore; confiding in an Army which they had gotten together of Ten thousand Foot and fifteen hundred Horse: with a great number of Pioniers, they began to Attack the place, playing upon it with six great Pieces of Ordnance, fully perswaded that they durst not, or at most could not maintain the place long; nevertheless they were ten days without much advancing their Works, or finding the Besieged any thing inclined to Rendition; it fell out that the *Venetian* Army hastening to their aid Encountred the Turks, and the Attack was so brisk and furious, that the Infidels betook themselves to their Heels as their only refuge. The Defeat was so hasty, that they left a very Rich Booty to the Conquerors; and a great many of their Men dead upon the place.

Passava.

Passava.

P*assava* is a Fortification seated in the Province of *Maina*, near the Shore of the Gulf of *Colochina*, upon Cape *Matapan*, opposite to *Chielefa* and Port *Vinulo*; its Figure is as we have represented it in our Draught thereof; it is built upon an Eminence, but is altogether irregular, and not in a condition to hinder the inroads of the Enemy into the Province.

Twenty
fourth of
September
1685.

Captain General *Morosini* caused a great Party of *Magnotes* to make an halt before this Fortrefs, at the same time that the Turks went out of *Chielefa*, to set up the Standard of *St. Mark*, but perceiving the Garrison ready to march out, and stayed but to transport the great Guns of the place, he sent a Detachment of five hundred Foot, under the Command of Sergeant Major *Gregorevick* a Foreigner, to reinforce the *Magnotes*, and hinder their design. The Turks discovering at a distance the
Venetian

Venetian Colours, in a great fright and disorder ran and left their Post. So we became Masters of the place without a stroke: It was not judged worth the leaving a Garrison to maintain it; but on the contrary it was resolved to raze it, which was the more readily concluded on, in that it was an useles place, and that there was very near to it a strait passage where a few Men might put a stop to, and engage a very numerous Army.

Mysitra.

AS this place has had several appellations, so some have chose to call it rather by one than another; it was at the first called *Sparta*, then *Lacedæmon*, and at last *Mysitra*; it is one of the most famous of all the *Græcian* Cities, and has been of so vast an extent, that in *Polybius's* time it contained a Circuit of Eight and forty Furlongs. Its Figure was almost round, and its Situation

Forty
eight Sta-
dia make
5440 Geo-
metrick
Paces.

ation was partly upon an Eminence, and partly upon the declivity of the Hill. The Mountain *Taygeta* commands it on the West.

From that vastness it once had, it is now shrunk to a little Town, scarcely shewing any remains of its former Glory: Although it had no Walls for Eight hundred Years, yet it maintained it self very well against its Enemies, and of those that afterwards incompassed it, though they have been often rebuilt; there is now only the Castle and the Foundations, where they once stood, to be seen. It has but two great Gates, one on the North side towards *Napoli di Romania*, the other on the West towards *Exokorion*, to which answer two High-ways or great Roads, one called *Aphetais* or grand Bazar, the other *Hellerson*.

The Inhabitants are exposed to excessive heats during the Summer: for besides that the City lyes full South, being seated at the Foot of the Mountain, the Suns Rays by this opposition are reflected and redouble the heat.

The

The Learned Monsieur La Guilletiere being some years ago upon the place, took the height of the Pole three several days one after another, viz. the 19. 20, and 21, of June, and regulating himself by the Meridian height of the Sun, by the Shadow of a Cylindrical Body, divided into a thousand equal Parts, the difference of the Shadows at these three Observations was unperceivable, and the length of the Shadow was still found to be 211 Parts of the Cylinder; whence he concluded the Sun was 12 degrees and 56 Minutes from the Zenith, and the Latitude of *Mysira* 35 degrees and 26 Minutes.

The City is divided into four Quarters, each of which being separated from the rest, makes of it self a disunited Body. The Castle is one of them, the City another, and two Suburbs the other; whereof the one is called *Melokorion*, that is to say the middle Suburb, and the other is called *Exukorion* or the outward Suburb, by the Turks named likewise *Maratche*.

The

The *Emierion* is separated from the other three by the River *Vasos Potam*; and has no Communication with them but by a Stone Bridge.

The Castle named *is* *Castle* is seated on an Eminence, and is of a conical Figure, and has good Walls; it had some years since Ten Pieces of Artillery, and a Garrison of Eighteen or Twenty Janisaries Commanded by a *Disdar* that seldom resides there.

There are always Magazines well stored with Corn for the Armies use, for each Turkish Family is obliged to bring his Corn in to renew the Store every year. There are also some Cisterns, and in the midst of the Castle a Mosque, once a Christian Church.

This Citadel is so advantageously situated, that Histories assure us it was never taken, though *Mahomet* the Second and the *Venetians* have Attacked it with great Vigour.

It was a work of the Despotas in the declining of the Greek Empire, and that because the old Castle sea-

ted

ted on the opposite Hill, whereof now the Ruines are only to be seen, did not sufficiently Command the Town.

It is not certain who was the first Founder of *Sparta*, Historians not yet agreeing thereon: Some say 'twas *Spartus* the Son of King *Amiclas*; others, the Princess, King *Lacedæmon's* Wife, who was called *Sparta*; many affirm 'twas *Cecrops*, who likewise founded *Athens*; and again others attribute its Foundation to *Spartus* the Son of *Phoroneus*, King of *Argos*, Contemporary with *Jacob* the Patriarch, 1763 Years before the Birth of Christ, since according to the Calculation of Father *Petau*, the Patriarch *Jacob* was born 1876 Years before the Year of our Redemption, so that to this present Year 1687, there are 3422 Years since the building of this City; therefore it is older than *Rome* 983 Years, than *Carthage* 867, than *Syracusa* 995, than *Alexandria* 1405, than *Lyons* 1639, and than *Marseilles* 1136.

F

There

There never was any Nation in the whole World that may be compared to the *Lacedæmonians* for Polity, and they never had a King but one of their own People; and these People only have seen upon their Royal Throne two Virtuous and deserving Heads circled with the same Diadem; and often amongst them have been found Prodigies for Wisdom and the Art of Governing, that they have been thought the only Politicians; and upon these Foundations 'tis that it could endure and flourish 800 years; it declined in its Prosperity and Glory, when it lost *Celemanes* the third King of that name.

Finally, the Eastern Empire having been divided into *Temata* or general Governments, *Lacedæmon* was made an Appendant to the Emperors eldest Son; since when it lost its name of *Lacedæmon*, and was only called *Sparta*; and its Princes who had under their Dominion the whole *Morea* were called Despotes.

The

The Despote *Theodorus*, who E-
spoused the Daughter of *Renier*
Prince of *Athens*, and was Brother
to *Andronicus* and *Emanuel*, who
succeeded each other in the Em-
pire; finding himself unable to at-
tempt to resist *Bajazet*, treated with
Philibert de Naillac Prior of *Aqui-*
tain, and great Master of *Rhodes*; a-
bout the Sale of *Sparta* and *Corinth*;
which Treaty was almost conclu-
ded, when *Tamerlain* Triumphant o-
ver *Bajazet*, the *Spartans* were so en-
couraged thereat, that they absolute-
ly refused to consent to *Theodore's*
Alienation of *Tzaconia*; and the Peo-
ple being in a Tumult, the two De-
puties for the great Master, that
were to take possession of the Go-
vernment had notice that it was
their best way to retire, or other-
wise they should be treated as E-
nemies; and so they lost *Corinth* a-
gain, when they were already in
possession thereof, and *Theodore* was
not well pleased to refund the
Money he had so lately singe-
red.

At last he dying, left the Despotate to one of his Nephews of his own name, Son to the Emperor *Emanuel*: this new Despote married an *Italian* Lady of the House of *Malatesta*, upon which that Family grounds a right to the *Duché* of *Sparta*. *Theodore* the Second took a Resolution to go to *Constantinople*, to succeed his Brother *John* in the Empire, leaving his Despotate to his Brother *Constantine*; it was at this time that *Amurath* the First made an irruption into *Tzaconia*. *Constantine* being raised to the Imperial Throne, *Sparta* fell to *Demetrius*, out of whose hands 'twas ravisht by *Mahomet* the Second, who barbarously sawed the Governour of the Castle in two.

In the Year 1473 *Benedetto Colone*, who had the command of the *Venetian* Army conquered *Sparta*, and had well nigh reduced the Citadel. *Sansovino* shews us in his History, that this City together with the whole Province was under the Republick, at the time that

that *Henry Dandolo* was Prince of the Senate.

A List of the Kings of Lacedæmon, in their Order, with the Years of their Reigns.

Anno Mundi.

2862. **E***uristes* the first King.

2904. *Agides.*

2905. *Achestrates.*

2940. *Labotes.*

2977. *Dosistes.*

3006. *Agésilæus.*

3050. *Archelæus.*

3110. *Teleclus.*

3150. *Alcanenes*, whose Reign ended in the Year 3187.

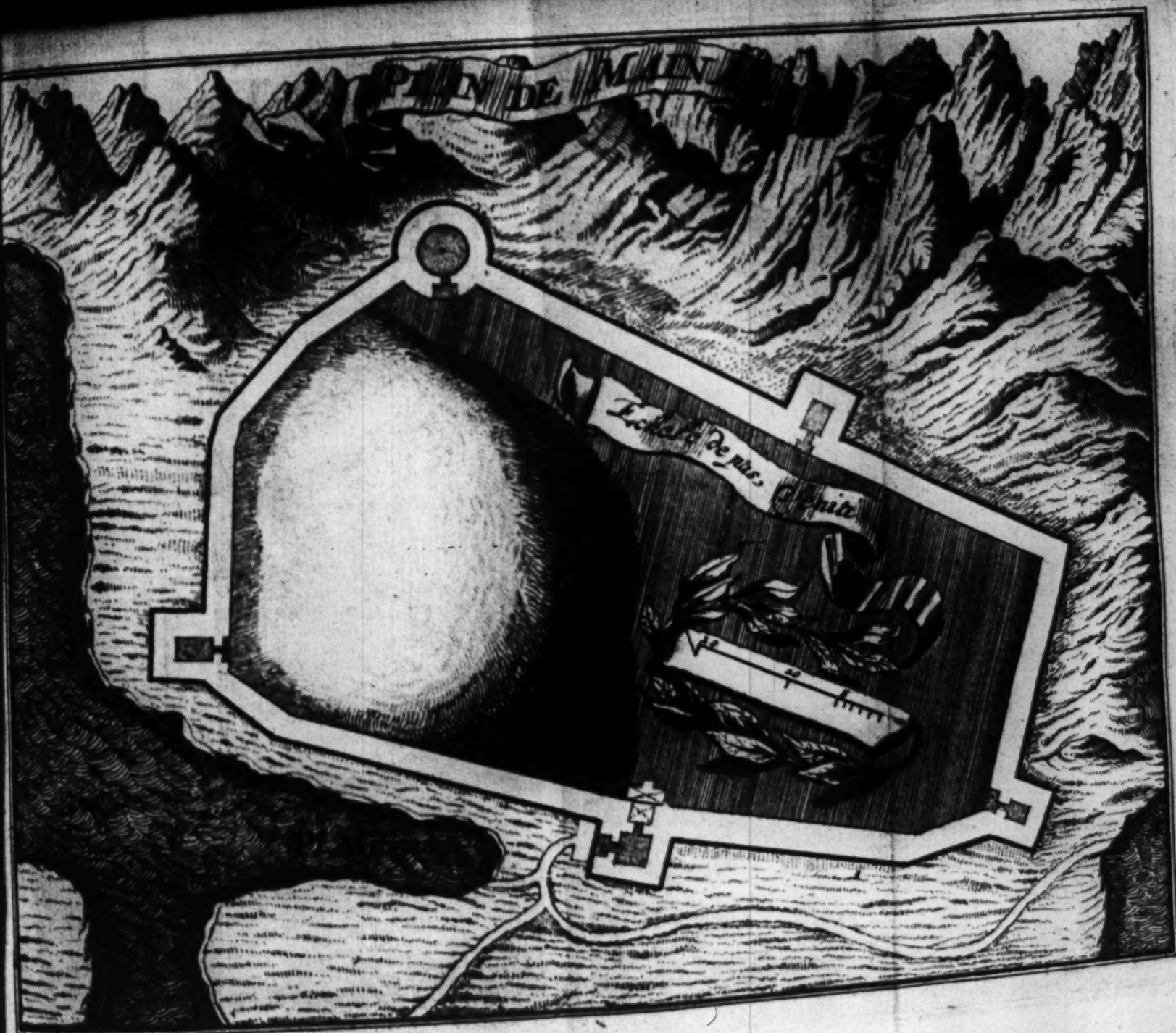
*Compend
Hist. Uni-
vers. de Nic.
Daglion
Part. ult.*

Maina at Cape Matapan.

OF all the Promontories of *Peloponnesus*, that which shoots it self farthest into the Sea is the Cape of *Matapan*, which was once called *Promontorium Tanarium*, in the Bowels whereof is the Cave *Tanarum*, whose dreadful Mouth gave the Poets occasion to call it the entrance of Hell; and they added that the invincible *Hercules* came forth at this passage, Triumphant over *Cerberus*; from whence they say amongst other Titles it had that of *Tanarus*, though others again will have its name from *Tanarus*, who sprung from *Elaphus* the Son of *Ioanis*, who married *Elemanda* the Daughter of *Damasciles*.

Zonaro.
Gioviò.

The Sea is very deep round about this Promontory, and there are two very Commodious Ports, as is well known to those who sail that way; the one is called the Port of *Quails*, from the prodigious number of those



CAP DE MATAPAN.

MER DE SAPIENZA.



those fowl there found; the other
the Port of *Maina*. Between these
two Ports, and in the place of the
Ruines where the Ancient * *Cersapo-* * *Cesare*
lis once stood; the *Ottomans* built a * *Campana*
Fortress which they named * *Tur-* * Vol. I. l. 1.
cotogli Olimicnas, which the *Greeks* in the Cart * As is seen
interpret *Castro di Maini*, and the of the Plan
Turks Monige. Their design in this of this For-
was thereby to bridle the Inhabi- tress.
tants of *Tzaconia*; at this time this
Province takes up an * Arm of the * *Baudrand*
Maina, and extends it self a great *Lex. Geog.*
way along the more Southern part
of the *Morea*: The Men thereof
are very Valiant, but some brisk
Attempt of the Christians they
would forward with their ut-
most power and good will; for at
this time out of hatred to the Turks,
and their Barbarous Government, as
oft as they can they make their re-
treat into the dreadful holes of the
Rocks, and hide themselves in the
thick Forests, to avoid paying Tri-
bute and to breath a little Liber-
ty.

In

In the Year 1570. The Captain of the Gulf, *Quirini*, setting sail from *Candia* with twenty four Gallies, came to Anchor at *Corfu*, where being informed that this Fort was built upon that motive we have declared, immediately designed to Attack it; but before he attempted it he went into these two Ports, giving the *Magnates* advice of his * Design; who indeed on this occasion gave good Proofs of their good Will and Courage. After a very sharp and brisk Combate, wherein the Turks had the worse, the Captain became Master of the Fort, and would not stir out of the Gulf, till he had taken away this Eyesore from a People so well inclined to the Republick: so having taken out whatever might be serviceable, he caused it to be demolished.

* *Magnati*
Campana.

Malvasi

Malvasia or Malvoisie

THe City commonly called *Malvasia*, which *Ptolomy* named *Epidaurum Limera*, and *Bondrand* after *Thucydides*, is situated on a Rock, from whence is a pleasant Prospect Eastwards over the Ancient *Laconia*, a Region rude and uneven, yet as Fertile as any part of *Peloponnesus*, this Province is at this day known by the name of *Braccio di Maina*, because it extends it self on the left side of that Arm where begins the Gulf, by *Ptolomy* called *Argolicus Sinus*, now the Gulf of *Napoli di Romania*.

It has the Title of an Archbishopsprick; being blest with a very advantageous situation, for it is built on the Top of a Rock whose Bottom is wash'd by the Waves of *Archipelagus*; yet it enjoys this benefit of Nature, that it has several sources of sweet clear Springs, which by watering the little Ground that is

about it, makes it so Fertile as to maintain the Garrison of the place, consisting of 50 or 60 Men, it is inaccessible on all sides, but one place where it is defended with a very thick triple Wall, at which place is joyned to it a Suburb or Lower Town, of a considerable number of Houses, strengthened with a strong Rampart at that place, where the Inhabitants issue forth to go to the main Land, which is separated from the ground whereon this Town stands, and is united thereto by a Wooden Bridge of a good length; it has likewise a very spacious Port which is better defended than the Fortrefs.

Its Territory bears a great quantity of Raisins, and incomparable Wines are there made, not a whit yielding to any of the Wines of Candie.

In times past the *Gracians* came from all Parts to this little Isle, to adore the God *Æculapius*, whose Worship made the place famous through the World.

The

The People of *Epidaurus* when they were once deputed by their Commonalty to this place, as they sailed from *Argos*, which was their Country then, had several Dreams which made them hope for an happy and prosperous Success in their Enterprize; and so being arrived at the Port, they determined there to settle a Colony and build a City, which they called *Epidaurus*; the Buildings are now wholly ruined by time, that has been no more kind to that place than others, and the name is all that now remains.

It is true that time and chance rules all things, an example whereof is seen in the Fate of *Malvasia* or *Epidaurus*; for though its situation ought to render it invincible, yet it has for all that often by ill Fortune undergon several changes of Government.

In the time when it was subject to the Emperors of *Constantinople* it was taken from them; when the *French* and *Venetians* having made themselves Masters of that Empire,
and

Ann. 1204.

and *Baldwin Count of Flanders* was Emperor, this place was given in Fee to a *French Baron*, called *Guillaume*, as a recompence for his great Services performed in that War; but at last *Michael Paleologus* having dispossessed the *French*, and being re installed in the Empire, he made the said *Guillaume* Prisoner, who at that time made a renunciation of all Right and Title to *Epidaurus*; the Baron being so escaped out of the Emperors hands came to *Venice*, and there made a donation of the same Rights and Pretensions to the Republick, affirming what he had done to *Paleologus* was extorted from him, and upon that account invalid, that Act being not voluntary, but forced. So the *Venetians* relying on this donation, set a great Army to Sea, and made themselves Masters of *Malvasia*, which they kept till the year 1537. when *Solyman* began to pass the bounds of *Thrace*, to invade the *Græcian* Empire, and endeavour the ruine of Christendom.

The

The *Venetians* most resented these Usurpations, and the Barbarous Conqueror not contented to have put several parts of their Dominions to pay him Tribute, gave order to *Cassin*, Sangiac of the *Morea*, to lay Siege to and to reduce this People; who getting together a numerous Army began to execute his Orders. When *Solyman* reflecting upon the design, that to Attempt this place were to hazard the Reputation of his Forces and lose time, changed his mind and turned his Arms another way; yet sometime after he returned thither, and reduced the place not by pure force but by assurances of Peace.

Ann. 1536.

Paruta, p.

2. l. 9.

Ann. 1537.

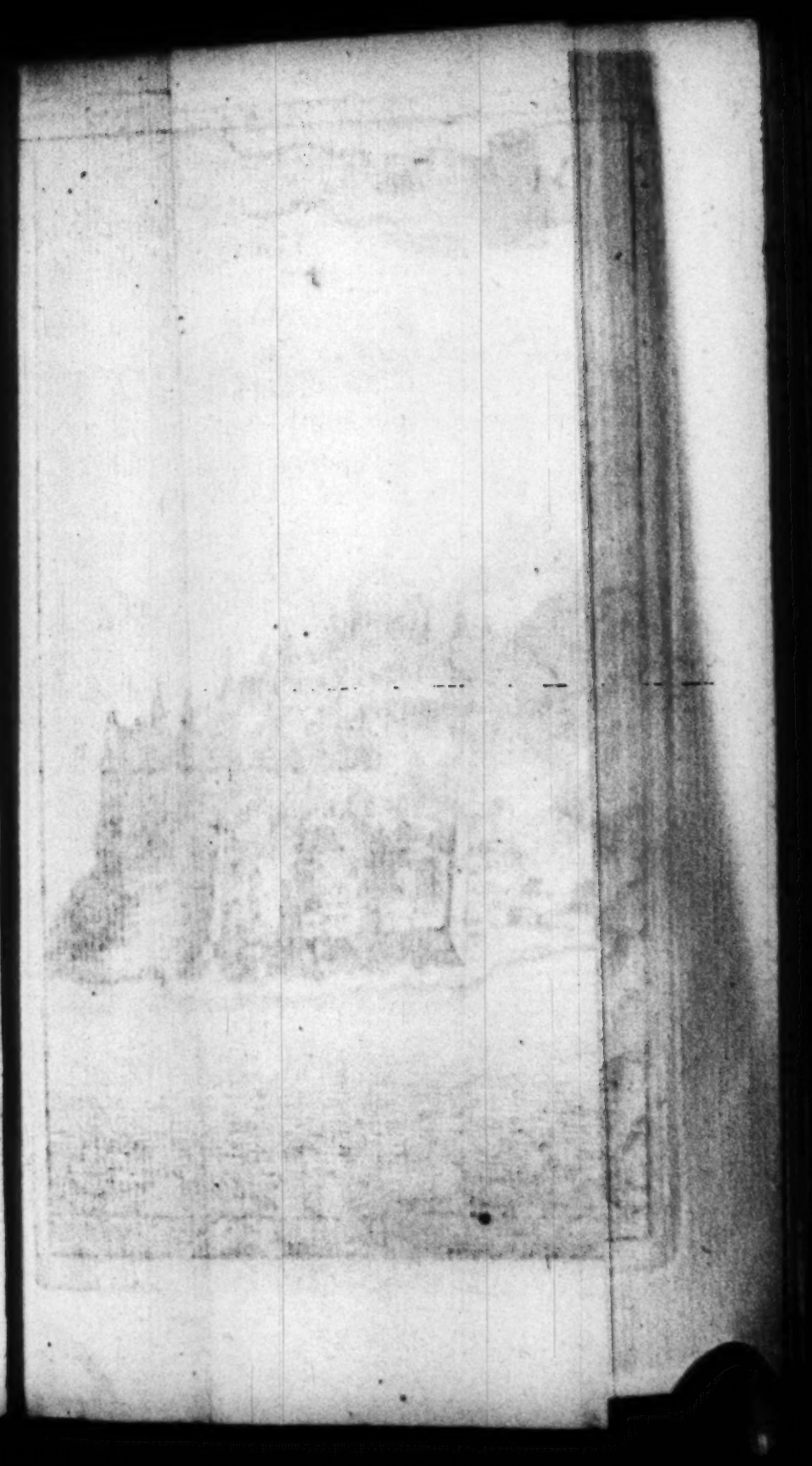
During the Wars of *Candia* and *Dalmatia*, when the *Venetians*, as much as in them lay, opposed the irruptions and violent inundations of the Enemy; General *Foscato* being near *Epidaurus* with a Squadron of Twenty two Gallies, Eight tall Ships, and six Galeasses, went to Attack the Fort which the *Ottomans* had built without the Suburbs.

This

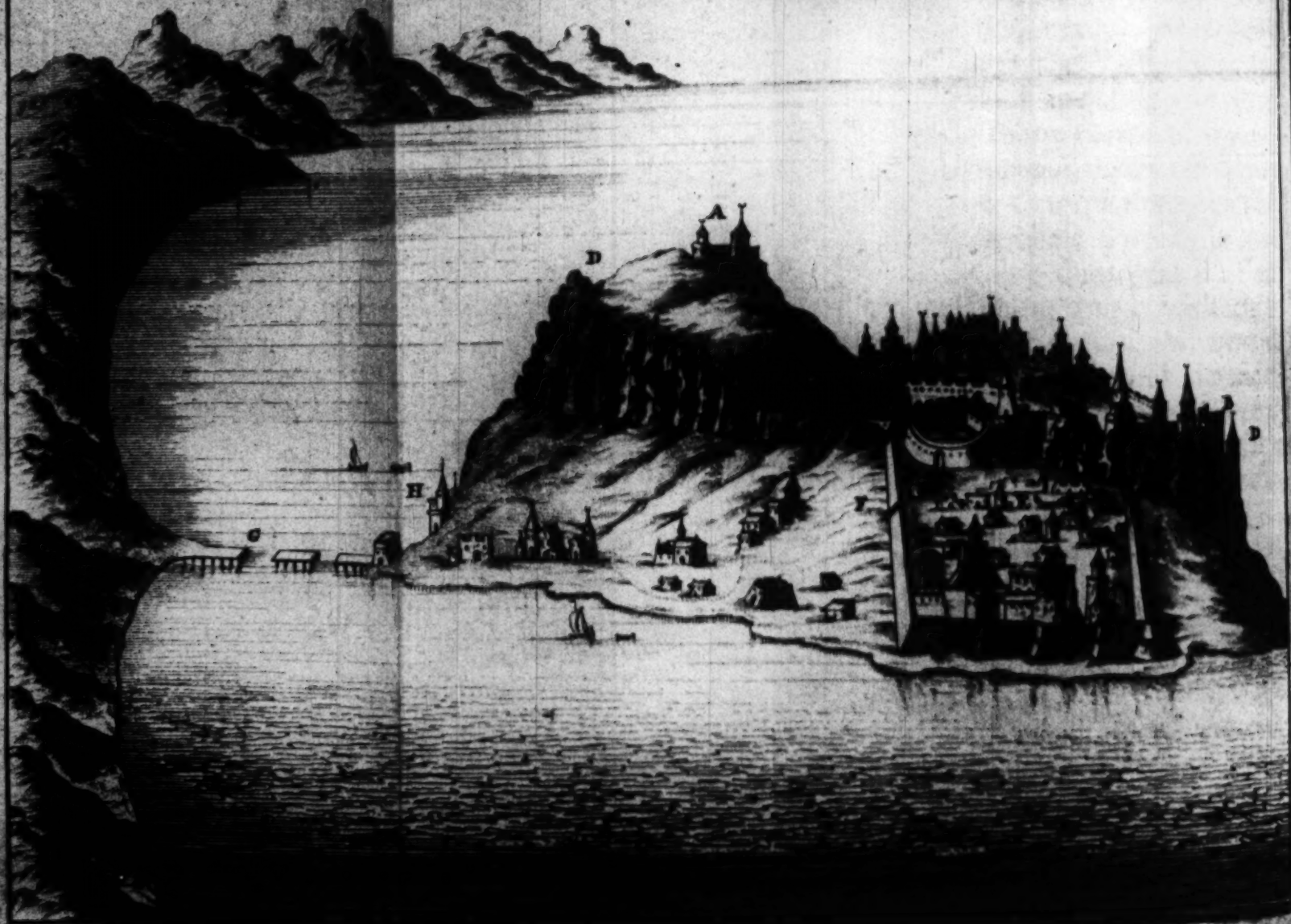
Of the MOREA.

This Attack was very brisk, and the *Venetians* became Masters of the Fort in one day: but it happened as they put the Enemy to flight with loud shouts and crys, that a Mine took Fire under the Victorious, and left an Hundred and fifty of them dead, with as many hurt and wounded. The *Venetians* revenged the Death of their Companions, entring the place with their Swords in their hands, and having demolisht the Fort, they left it, taking away with them Twenty two Cannons, wherewith the Enemies covered and defended the Saicks that came there to Anchorage in the Port, waiting till a fit time to set sail for *Candia* offered.

The



MALUASI



The Explication of the Letters
in the Draught of Malva-
sia.

- A. **T**He old Tower.
B. **T**he Castle.
C. The Gate of the For-
tress.
D. The steep Rocks invi-
roning the place.
E. The Suburb or lower
Town.
F. The Gate of the Sub-
urb.
G. The Wooden Bridge
which was broken by
the *Venetians*.
H. The Fort built by the
Venetians to hinder all
Succours.

Napoli

Napoli di Romania.

AMongst the celebrated Cities, once the glory of *Argia*, at this day called *Saecania* or *Romanis Minor*, a very rich Part of the *Morea*, *Napoli* preserves to this time the remains of its former Beauty; it is named by *Sophianus*, *Napli*, by the Greeks * *Anaplia*, and by *Ptolomey*, * *Nauplia*; this strong and trading Town was buile by *Nauplius* the Son of *Neptune*, and *Amimone* in the innermost part of the Gulf, commonly called *di Napoli*, and by *Ptolomey* *Argolicus Sinus*, on the point of a little Promontory which extends it self on two sides; that which is towards the Sea makes a large Port and very safe, and the other is a great hindrance to the Commerce of those that pass that way, because they cannot climb up it but by one very steep narrow Path, which lies between mount *Palamedes* and the Sea.

* *M. Spon.*
Voyage de
Grace, l. 2.
 * *Herod.*
Xenoph.
Strab.

The

The City is situated near to this place, and with very considerable advantages which it has on three sides, puts as it were a Bridle on the Waves of the Sea; whose Shores are so high and steep, that in all hazardous Attempts they absolutely hinder the Enemy not only from landing, but likewise from battering the Walls of the City from their Gallies; the Bay is very spacious within, but it is stop't up at its entrance, and no Gallies can get in till they have pass'd through a Chanel, where they are expos'd to the great Artillery. The City is defended by a Citadel well provided, and which being built upon a Shelf or Rock, about 300 Foot out in the Sea, cannot be Attack'd on that side toward the Land, and the Rocks that surround it prevent all surprize: In fine, on which side soever one looks upon the Town, one shall find that Nature and Art have conspired as much as possible to render it strong: Nor *Baudrand.* has it wanted its honourable Titles, *Hofman.* for it was once a Bishops Seat, whose *Laurenberg.* Metropolis

Metropolis was *Corinth*; and at this day it is an Archbishops it self, and one of the chief. It is distant Fifty five Miles from *Athens*; sixty from *Mysitra*; Thirty six from *Corinth*: It is the Residence of the Governour of the Province, in which are reckoned to be Sixty thousand Greeks, besides a great number of other Inhabitants, which according to *Pausanias* were anciently *Egyptians*, who inhabited there with *Danaus*, as in a Colony of their own. *Napoli* has tasted of the same Fate with other places, to pass under the Rule of several Princes and forms of Government.

Paulo Ranusio guerra di Const.
l. 3. p. 160.

As *Paulus Ranusius* reports, it was taken Anno 1205. by the *Venetians* joyned with the *French*; but some time after King *Giovanissa* turning his Arms against this City, though he found it well furnisht with Ammunition and Men, yet he gave so Vigorous an Assault to it, that he carryed it; where at his entrance he gave terrible Marks of his Rage, for he put the Commander and the whole

whole Garrison to the Sword, and Sacked the Town, which was at that time rich, powerful, and seated in the best part of the whole *Romania*.

Verdizzoti is of Opinion, that in the 13. Century this City being in the Possession of *Marie* of *Erigane*, the Widow of *Peter*, the Son of *Frederic Cernarus Piscopia*, this Lady not finding her self able to oppose so many powerful Enemies, that had a mind to the place, especially *Bajazet* above the rest, made a grant of it to the Republick; under this new Rule *Napoli* quietly let some Ages pass over, yet not without often tasting those Misfortunes, whereto all places are subject, that are the aim of the *Ottoman* desire; for being several times Attacked by those *Barbarians*, it often proved the Misery of want and Famine, together with the eating and tearing Misfortune of seditious Persons, caused by these frequent allarms.

Mahomet the Second greatly thirsted to ravish it out of the Arms of
of

of its lawful Prince ; and thinking there was no other way to obtain his end, but by Arms, he gave Order to *Macmut* Bassa, to go and Besiege it with a powerful Army ; but this Siege was not Successful ; for having found the Defendants very Valiant and able to resist him, armed with a constant resolution to withstand all his violences, he was obliged after several Attempts and great Losses sustained to quit his Enterprize.

Solyman the most Ambitious of all the Turkish Emperors, commanded *Cassin*, Sangiac of the *Morea*, to go and form a Siege before this place, with proportionable Forces to the strength thereof ; but *Cassin* had not herein a more fortunate Success than *Macmut* ; for after having obstinately indeavoured a long time to take the place, and sustained great loss from the Valour of the Inhabitants, he was forced to retire ; yet scarce two years past ere he returned to the Attack, and won the place, though in reality it was not by force
of

VEU DE NAPOLI D
Rome du cot du Port

Sc^t S. Teodoro

D E P O R T

J. P. 1702

NAPOLI DE ROMANIE

LE PORT.

PARTIE DU GOLFE DE NAPOLI DE ROMANIE.

A. Moreau del.

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Arms, for it still approved it
itself invincible, but by an agreement
made by the Republick, which much
rested and tired out with continual
Wars and want, sought after some
refreshments of Peace and Re-
pose.

*The Explication of the Letters
in the Draught of Napoli di
Romania.*

- A. **T**He Fortrefs on that side
towards the Sea.
- B. The Chain which shuts up the
Port.
- C. A Cavalier raised upon the
Fortrefs of the Sea.
- D. The Port capable of a Great
Fleet.
- E. Another Chain to hinder the
Entrance into the Port.
- F. A Battery of great Artillery.
- G. The Mosques.
- H. The City.

I. An-

I. Another Battery of great
tillery.

K. The Chancel three Me
broad.

L. Part of the Gulf of *Romana*.

M. Mount *Palamedes*.

N. The Fort upon the main
Land, to which the Chain
that shuts up the Port is
fastened.

Argos.

AS *Baudrand* the famous Geogra-
pher of our times reports, there
have been three Cities called by the
same name of *Argos*; one which
Pliny calls *Argos Amphiloebium* which
is in *Epirus*. The * Second *Argos* *Pe-*
lasgicum in *Macedonia*, and the Third
Argos Peloponnesiacum. Of the two
first we will make mention each in
their place; at present we will speak
of the third, which was once called
Phoronia of *Phoronens*; *Hippobote* from
the great numbers of Horses bred
there;

* *Strabo*.

ere; *Jafia* from the name of a Valiant Captain; besides these it was called *Dipofia* and *Fappia*; it is the Capital City of the famous *Argia*, and reckoned amongst the noblest Cities of *Peloponnesus*. It is seated on the River *Planiffa* which the *Latines* name *Inachus*, at Thirty six miles distance from *Corinth*, Sixty from *Sparta*, and five from *Napoli di Romania*, it is the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Corinth*; it has on the West the Mountain *Cronia*, on the North *Cleone*, and on the South the Ruins of the Antient *Mycenia*, raised in the Ruines of some other Neighbouring Cities, it vaunted that the World could not shew its like for Magnificence; and there is a Tradition that from her all the *Greeks* took the name of *Argives*, as if to testifie that she alone was enough to maintain the Glory and honour of the whole Nation at the greatest height desirable.

Its Rule began with *Inachus* its first Founder, in the year of the World 197. and continued for 546. years till *Perseus* who was slain by his Nephew

Perseus An. 2742. several Authors
Patena, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, &c.
 firm that this *Inachus* was contem-
 porary with *Adofes*; but *Eusebius* shows
 the contrary, and proves that he lived
 246 years before the Children of *Israel*
 went out of *Egypt*.

A Chronological Table of the Kings of Argos.

Anno Mundi.

2197.	I <i>Nachus</i> Reigned	50.	Year.
2247.	I <i>Phoroneus</i> Reign.	60.	
2307.	<i>Apis</i> Reigned	35.	
2342.	<i>Argos</i> Reigned	70.	
2412.	<i>Ciraso</i> Reigned	54.	
2466.	<i>Phorbas</i> Reigned	35.	
2501.	<i>Triopas</i> Reigned	46.	
2547.	<i>Crotopas</i> Reigned	21.	
2568.	<i>Sthenelas</i> Reigned	11.	
2579.	<i>Danaa</i> Reigned	50.	
2629.	<i>Linceus</i> Reigned	41.	
2670.	<i>Abbas</i> Reigned	23.	
2693.	<i>Proeto</i> Reigned	17.	
2710.	<i>Acrisius</i> Reigned	31.	
2741.	<i>Perseus</i> was the last King.		

There

There are Authors who besides these, make mention of *Megaphentas*, *Andaxoras*, *Melampus* and *Bias*, which they add to the Kings of *Argos*.

After having been for a long time the principal City of the *Morea*, it became a Commonwealth, and in that quality had a part in all the Grecian Wars, as is seen in *Pausanias*, *Moreri* and *Lauremberg*: At this day 'tis but a miserable hole giving shelter to a very few Inhabitants, and retains only the name of its past Glory. Now that this City belongs to the *Venetians* several Historians affirm, and the Decrees ratifie; and if they agree not as to the manner, yet they all unanimously conclude it has been justly enjoyed by them. *Baudrand* pretends that the Duke of *Sparta* offering it to sale to them that would give most for it, 'twas purchased by the Republick for a great sum of Money.

It appears by a Decretal of the Senate in the sixteenth of *March*, Anno 1383. which we have here rehearsed, that *Peter*, the Son of *Frederick Cornaro*, the same time possessed *Argos* and *Nafli di Romanis*. *Verdizotti* assures the same,

same, adding that *Marie d'Anguien*, *Enguien*, by corruption called *d'Erignano*, being left without Children, the Widow of *Peter* became Governess of *Argos*, as pretending a right to it; but not being in a condition to defend it against so many powerful Enemies, especially the ambitious *Bajazet*, who was the most to be feared, she offered to deliver it to the Senate: and this Act of *Marie d'Erignano* happ'ned in the Month of *December*, Anno 1388. as we shall prove by a Copy of the Original that is in the Library of that Noble and Honourable *Seigneur Giov. Baptista Cornaro Piscopia*, Proveditor of *St. Mark*, the worthy Descendent of *Peter*, and the Father of that Illustrious *Helen*, the Beauties of whose Mind were much more surprizing and admirable, than those of the Body of the fair Grecian *Helen*: who though cut off in the * Flower of her Age, yet shewed the World prodigious Effects of her Knowledge and Parts.

* She died in the 31. year of her age, on the 26. of *July*, 1684. at *Badova* and is there buried in the Church of *St. Justin*.

In the Year, 1463. the Republick sent to make its Complaints against *Mahomet* the Second then reigning, for that, contrary to the Faith of their Treaties,

Treaties, he shewed himself as an Enemy, by putting *Argos* under the Government of the *Flambular* or *Sanza-beti* of *Corinth*. These Complaints produced no good effect with that barbarous Prince; wherefore deliberating on the Means to obtain Justice upon this his infringement of the Peace, War was concluded upon; and *Bertoldo d'Este*, who commanded the Army of the Republick, was sent before the Place with fifteen thousand men, who soon won the Fort: The Cittadel made some resistance, but that likewise in a short time deliver'd up it self. It happ'ned afterwards that this General dying, *Daucl Passa* soon put to rout the *Venetian* Army, his own consisting of twenty four thousand men. Thus *Argos* was presently retaken again by him, and threelcore Cross-bow-men of *Candia* made Prisoners and cruelly put to death.

The Copy of the Writing before mentioned taken from the Original of the Act, contained in the Manuscript History of *Raphael Carefini* Great Chancellor of *Venice*, added as a Continuation of the Chronicle of the *Doge Andreas Dandolo*.

Nobilis vir *Petrus Cornario* quondam domini *Federici*, dominatur Terris, Castris, & Foriliciis, Argis, & Neapolis, vigore dotis uxoris sue egregia domina *Maria*, filie quondam egregii viri domini *Guidonis de Engim*, quo quidem *Petro Cornario* florida erat, absque liberis defuncto, ipsa loca manifesto discrimini subiacebant, ne ad manus *Turcarum*, seu *Gracorum* pervenirent, in evidens damnum prefactæ domine *Mariæ*, ad quam de jure spectabunt. Quare Ducalis excellentia, 1388. indictione XII. die Sabbathi 12. Decembris, ad instantem supplicationem ejusdem domine, ipsa loca, & terras emis ab ea jure proprio, ducatorum boni auri, & justî ponderis quingen-

rum solvendorum omni anno in perpetuum
 ipsi domina Maria de Engino, & suis
 heredibus descendentibus. Ipsa potest te-
 neri, & per testes dimittere singulis, &
 quibus sibi placuerit de pecunia Commu-
 nis Venetiarum ducatorum 200. auri:
 in ipso casu illustrissimus dominus
 Dux, & Commune Venetiarum sint abso-
 luti ab omni debito, & prestatione alicui
 facienda de pecunia, vel alia re pro dictis,
 qua remaneant, & sint, perpetuò, & liberè,
 & absolute prefacti domini Ducis, &
 Communis Venetiarum. Insuper praliba-
 tus dominus Dux & Commune Venetia-
 rum promisit ipsi domina Maria dare, &
 solvere omni anno, in vita sua tantum du-
 ctos 200 auri de provisione, ultra supra-
 scripti, duc. 500 auri. Si verò ipsa loca
 perderentur, illustrissimus dominus Dux,
 & Commune Venetiarum non teneatur in
 aliquo heredibus ipsius domina Maria, do-
 nec ipse dominus Dux, & Commune Ve-
 netiarum reacquisiverint, & iterum posse-
 derint ipsa loca, & utrumque eorum. In-
 super ipsi domina Maria non potest impo-
 neri per excellentissimum dominum Ducem,
 dominum Venetiarum aliquod grava-
 men, sive onus faciendi imprestita, aut a-
 lium impositiones, occasione istarum pecunia-

rum quantitatum: Veruntamen remanens in libertate Ducalis domini providendo disponendo tantam pecuniam Communis Venetiarum ad officium Imprestiorum, et alibi, ex qua habeatur de proprio suo reditu annuatim summa septingentorum ducatum auri, scribendo ipsum capitale cum gontibus suprascriptis.

Caterum prefata domina Maria de Eginio mortui proprio, sponse, & certa animi scientia, considerans salutem, & conservationem persone, & status sui post dictam consistere in benignitate illustrissimi Ducalis domini Venetiarum, à quo velut Fila benignissime tractata est, & tractari dignoscitur, promissu, & iuravit absque requisitione alicujus, provido viro Marco Raphaelis Notario, velut publica Persona, & per eorundem fieri fecit publicum instrumentum 1388, die 17. Decembris, si toto tempore vite sue non accipere maritum, sive conjugem, nisi nobilem civem originarium Venetiarum, sub pena perdedi statim ipso facto totaliter prætium, & provisionem prædictam ducatorum 500 annuatim pro prætio dictorum locorum; & supra scriptos ducatorum 200 auri de provisione, & suprascripta 200 ducatorum, quos per testamentum legare potest in casu,

quo

quo ipsa moreretur absque heredibus ab ea
descendentibus.

Exemplum.

Mixtorum num 38. ad Cartas 14.

1383 Die 16. Martii in Rogatis,

C A P T A.

Cum loca nobilis viri Ser. Petri Cor-
nario quondam Ser. Phaderici, scilicet Ar-
gor, & Neapolis fuerint, & sint ad ho-
norem nostri domini, & pro omni bono
respectu, pro statu nostro faciat, quod di-
cta loca conserventur in manibus dicti Ser.
Petri ad honorem nostri domini, & sicut
sentiuntur, ad conservandum dicta loca ex-
pedi, ut Persona dicti Ser. Petri vadat ad
dicta loca propter pericula, qua possent oc-
currere.

Vadit pars, quod concedatur dicto Ser.
Petro Cornario, quod ipse cum illo numero
Personarum, & familia, qua videbantur
Domini Consiliariis Capitibus, Sapientibus
Ordinibus, vel majori parti dicti Collegii
posse ire, & conduci super Galeis Culphi
in proximo exiuntis ad loca sua predicta.

Etiam quia in numero istarum Galearum Culphi, quæ armantur, erit una Galea grossa, potest ei optimè, & de nostra gratia complacere.

Of the Confines of the MOREA.

The Confines of this Peninsula are (as we have said) the Ionian Sea, that of Sapienza and the Aegean: To this we will add the Descriptions of the Gulfs of these Seas.

The Gulfs of the Ionian Sea.

AMongst the Gulfs of the Ionian Sea, that of Lepanto shall have the first place, which the Ancients called *Crisæus*; Strabo, *Halcyonius*; others *Corinthiacus Sinus*; and Sophianus the Gulf of *Pedras*. It is an hundred miles

miles long, and reaches on the North to the very Borders of *Achaia*, and on the South to those of the *Morea*.

The Gulf, called that of *Patras*, from the name of a Maritime Town of the *Morea*, situated within the Dutchy of *Chiarenza*, being in part invironed by the firm Land, and in part by the Isles that are opposite thereto, resembles a great Lake. Taking its length Northwards, it is 24 miles long, from the Isle of *Santa Maura*, to the mouth of the Gulf of *Corinth*. On the East it extends itself almost as much from one side of the *Morea*, beginning at the mouth of the said Gulf quite on to the Promontory of *Castel Tornese*. On the West, over against it at a distance from each other, with a Strait of seven miles Sea between them, are seen the Isles of *Cephalonia* and *Santa Maura*; this of fifteen, the other of forty miles length: The end of the Isle of *Cephalonia* comes within twelve miles by Sea of the Isle of *Zant*; and this is separated from the utmost Cape of the *Morea* by a space of twenty five miles.

The Gulf called that of *Chiarenza*, from the name of an Ancient Maritime Town,

Town, has its length from the Cape of *Chiarenza* to *Castel Tornese*.

The Gulf of *Arcadia* which *Ptolemy* calls *Chelonates* or *Chelonites Sinus*, and others *Locardian*, reaches from the Cape of *Tornese* to Cape *Jardan*.

The Gulf of *Zonchio*, otherwise *Cyparissus Sinus*, extends it self from Cape *Jardan* to the Cape of *Sapienza*.

The Gulfs of the Sea of Sapienza

THE Gulf of *Coron* which washes the City of that name, is likewise named that of *Calamata*, from a place not far distant from its Shores. *Ptolemy* and *Pliny* call it *Messeniacus Sinus*, because it was contiguous to the Ancient Province of *Messenia*; *Strabo*, *Messenius*, and others *Coroneus* and *Asineus Sinus*: It is between Cape *Gallo* and Cape *Matapan*.

The Gulf of *Colochille*, or of *Castel Rampani*, or of *Fleas*, which *Strabo* and *Ptolemy* entitle *Laconicus Sinus*, beats upon *Laconia* with its Waves, and reaches from Cape *Matapan* to Cape *Malio*.

Though

Though this Gulf be usually comprehended in the Sea of *Sapienza*; yet it reaches to the Sea of *Cambray*.

The Gulfs of the Aegean Sea on the side of the Morea.

THe Gulf of *Napoli di Romania* named from the Town so called, extends it self a great way along the *Morea*, between the Capes of *St. Angelo* and *Schilli*. It once bore the name of *Argolicus Sinus*, washing the Ancient *Argia*.

The Gulf of *Engia* is divided from that of *Lepanto*, by the *Isthmus*. It comprehends a great number of Isles and Rocks: 'Tis named *Saronicus Sinus*, from the River *Saron* that discharges it self into it. *Ptolemy* and *Pliny* call it *Salamiticus*, from the Isle of *Salamis*: By *Strabo* 'tis named *Elenusinus*; and if we credit *Pausanias*, 'twas also called *Hermonicus Sinus*; at last 'twas named *Egea*, from an Isle of that name, that lies about the midst of the Gulf, and is extended

tended North and South between *Ar-
tia* and *Saccania*, of twenty four miles
circumference, according to *M. Spem*.
This is bounded by the Capes of *Colo-
ne* and *Schilli*.

*Of the Isles and Rocks that are
round the Morea, and in the Io-
nian Sea.*

The Isle of Corfu.

AMongst the Isles of the *Ionian Sea*
that are under the *Venerians*, the
Island of *Corfu* is not the least conside-
rable. It lies at the extreameity of the
Gulf of Venice in the *Ionian Sea*.

This Isle has Anciently had divers
names; *Homer* calls it *Scheria*, *Calimachus*
Drepanon, which in Greek signifies a
Sickle: others have named it *Esisa*,
Corintoa, and the Poets *Phaacia*, and
Macria from *Macride* the Nurse of
Dionysius; *Porcacchi*, *Effiso*; others *Cassi-
opea*, *Argos*, *Ceraunea*; and *Denis* in his
Commentaries, *Corcyra*; others *Cercira*,
which



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which name was at last changed into *Corfu*, as at this time 'tis called. If it cannot be reckoned the greatest Isle of the *Mediterranean*, yet it may of the *Adriatick* Sea: it was inhabited by Giants. Its length, according to *Pliny*, is ninety four miles; and as *Volteran* will have it, ninety seven *Italian* miles: but this measure does not at all agree with what it is at this day, it being found much less: Possibly they measured with it the Isle of *Paxo*; which as *Paruta* says, was joyned to *Corfu*, and was separated there-from by an Earth-quake for ten miles together; the like to which happ'ned to the Isles of *St. Maura*, *Cyprus* and *Sicily*: At present, from West to East, *Corfu* is but seventy miles, and from the one side to the other, at the West end, twenty miles, and but twelve at the other; in all other places more or less: so that its whole circumference is a hundred and twenty miles; it is distant on the East from the Cape of *Otranto* about sixty miles, and from *Venice* 700. On the North, where is the Rock of the Serpent, it abutts upon *Epire* at about a mile's distance; and at the other end towards the East,
at

at about twenty miles distance. These two Promontories make a *Sinus* or Bay commonly called the *Channel of Corfu*. The Isle is situated in the thirty first Degree of North Latitude, and in the forty fourth and forty fifth Degrees of Longitude, placing the first in the West part of the Isle of *Ferro*. Its shape, as we said, resembles a Sickle. Its City is seated in the midst of it upon an advanced Promontory. Its Figure gave occasion to the Poets to feign that the Goddess *Ceres* begged a Sickle of *Vulcan* to give to *Titan*, which having obtained, she hid it in the most inward part of this Isle; but after some time this Sickle being rusted and consumed by the Waves of the Sea, it left its Figure imprinted upon the Land. That which the Interpreter of the *Tienian* History reports is yet more fabulous, which is, that *Saturn*, having cut off the genital Parts of *Cæum*, or rather *Jupiter* having so served *Saturn* with a Sickle, cast them immediately into the Sea, upon which grew those two Mountains whereon were in time founded the two invincible Fortresses of *Corfu*; and that the Action might be

be eternallized in the memory of men.
The Isle it self had the Form of a Sic-
kle.

This Isle is divided into four Parts,
which those of the Place call *Balie*. The
first towards the East is named *Lefchi-*
mo by *Marmora*, *Leuchino* by *Porcac-*
chi, and *Leucimne* by *Thucidides*. The
second towards the West is named *La-*
gbiro or *Agiru*. The third *Mezzo*. The
fourth *Loros* or *Oros* : Each of these
Parts has its Territories. There is
spread over all a very pure clear Air,
and exceeding wholesome, as may be
gathered from the Forests of Oranges
and Cedars that there flourish : And
with some reason the Poets sung so
much of the Gardens of *Alcinous*, who
dwelt in this Isle. The Country is al-
so very fruitful in all kinds of Grain,
and Honey, and Wax, with Wine and
Oyl of an extraordinary goodness;
nor does it want pleasant Flats in its
Northern Parts.

In the first Territory of *Lefcbimo*,
where yet remains some Tracts of the
Ancient and Episcopal City of *Gardi-*
chi; at two miles distance from the
Sea of *Garbino* there is a Fountain
which

which made it famous, which after making a small River, runs down to the Sea; on which Stream are several Mills. This Territory contains about ten thousand Inhabitants in twenty five Burroughs, the biggest whereof is named *Potamos* from a Canal that divides it in two. It is inhabited by very civil and gentile People. From thence is a Canal for Vessels down to the Sea.

The Territory of *Laghira* or *Agin* on the East of the Isle abounds in all sorts of necessaries. It has eight thousand Inhabitants in twenty Villages. It had had more if the *Africans* had not come and demolished a City built in a *Peninsule*, where at present stands a Monastery with a good number of Religious, whose Church is dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and is called *Palio Castriza*. The Castle called *Angelo Castron*, built by the Emperour *Michael Comnenes* upon the Promontory *Palachrum*, is at this time named *St. Angelo*.

The third Territory called *Mezzo*, in which stands the City of *Corfu*, had once a larger City. In an extent of sixty miles Possession there are thirty Castles or Lordships and Villages, which together

together with the Capital contain twenty five thousand Persons.

The fourth Territory called *Loros* or *Oros* in forty five miles Country, and twenty five Towns, has about eight thousand Inhabitants. *Cassiope* now *Cassiope*, a very famous City was anciently its Capital. The whole Isle has properly no Rivers; for though on the side of *Garbinio* there seems to be one which they name *Mefongi*, that takes its source near the Fortress *Cardicchi*, yet it ought rather, as well as all the rest, to be reckoned a Brook than a River.

Historians agree not as to the Original of the Inhabitants of this Isle, as may be seen in the History of *Corfu*, writ by *Marmora*: yet all or most of the People at this day are *Greeks*; and observe the Rites of the Greek Church.

One Historian observes, that this Isle was once of a considerable force by Sea, and that, in the time of the War between the *Greeks* and *Persians*, it put thirty armed Gallies to Sea. The *Greeks* are not the only Historians that make honourable mention of this Isle;

*Eustachio
Sopra Di-
onigi.*

Isle; for besides what *Thucydides* says of it, speaking of the Wars of the *Morea*, in which the *Corcyreans* had taken their part, we find that *Titus Livius* makes them to receive Orders in the Army of *Q. Fulvius Flavius*, to guard the Coast of *Calabria*, and that they went in pursuit of the Ambassadors of *Carthage*, who at the solicitation of *Hannibal* were sent to make a League with *Philip* King of *Macedon*; and that these Ambassadors having been brought before the Captain General, he sent them to *Rome*.

The People of this Isle after having been long subject to the Kings of *Naples*, weary at last of being still subject to the frequent Commotions of that Kingdom, offered to put themselves under the Obedience of the *Venetian* Republick. This their Design they communicated to *Giov. Penelasco*, then residing at *Corfu* in quality of Consul for the *Venetians*, who gave advice thereof to the Senate: and because the Prince of *Tarentum* made some pretences, they sent to him the Secretary *Pietro Compitelli* or *Campiselli*, to shew him the danger that would ensue, if

the

the Isle should fall into the Enemies hands, and so with a good sum of money they found means to satisfy that Prince.

As *Porcacchi* reports, the Isle became subject to the Republick in the Year 1322. though *Giov. Miani*, Captain of the Gulf, did not take the Possession thereof from the hands of *Riccardo d'Alavilla* and *Giov. Alessio Cavalila*, till the ninth of June, 1327. yet *Marmora* assures that Possession was taken on the twentieth of May, 1386. which last Author pretends he had it from the authentick *Archives*. This whole Affair was managed and transacted by a Religious of the Order of *St. Francis*, called *Padre Maestro Giulio Vanello*, a man of good parts and much esteemed. He so brought the business about, that he assembled the chief men of the place in the Church of the Convent, then called *St. Angelo*, and there caused the Keys of the Gates to be delivered into the hands of Captain *Miani*, with a grant of the Authority over the City. The Representants of the Republick come every Year on the same day into this Church, accompanied with

with the Body of the Officers, before whom the *Protopapa* renews the memory of this Action. I might add that the Prince has assigned to this Church as a Mark of his acknowledgment to the Order, two Ducats, yearly to be taken out of the Fiscale Chamber of *Corfu*.

The *Venetians* were after this manner possessed of it, till the Year 1401. when *Ladislaus* King of *Naples*, the Son of *Charles*, for thirty thousand Ducats left it quite free to the Republick.

It has been still maintained under the *Venetian* Government, who have guarded and defended it, as a place very necessary for the conservation of their Empire by Sea; for it has several very good Ports where the Navy may refresh it self commodiously; besides it has a convenient Situation for the Defence of the other Isles and States of the *Levant*, and can hinder a great Army from entering the Gulf, who will hardly venture to pass by and leave so powerful an Enemy behind in so advantageous a Post. Wherefore 'tis well named the Gate of the Gulf and the Rampart of *Italy* against the barbarous.

In

In these last Ages that the *Ottoman* Forces are much increased, the Republick has, for the common benefit of *Chriſtendom*, been at great expences in Works and Fortifications in this Iſle, to make the Fortreſs impregnable : Wherein they have hitherto ſucceeded. On the middle of the Circle of the Iſle, there raiſes it ſelf up a ſolid Rock, on which is built the old Fortreſs, encompassed on all ſides with the Sea, except on that part which faces the Land, where 'tis Flanked with two Bulwarks, with their Curtain, and a good Ditch cut from one ſide of the Sea to the other. Under this Fortreſs is ſituated the City, joyning to which ſtands the new Fortreſs raiſed on the Mount of *St. Mark*, with infinite charge to front *Mount Abrani*, that lies over againſt it, and which for ſome time has been much levelled.

The City glories in the birth of *Æneas*, and has now the Title of an Arch-biſhoprick. The Republick ſends thither ſix Nobles, who remain in their Government two years. The firſt has the Title of a Bail; the ſecond of a Proveditor ; the third of a Captain, who
with

with the fourth are the Councillors. One dwells in the Cittadel of the old Fortress, the other in the City; the fifth is the Grand Captain, and has the new Fortrels for his Lodgement, and the sixth is Lord *Castellain* of the Castle called *Della Campana*, in the old Town.

In the year 1537. *Barbarossa* shewed himself before *Della Campana*, with an Army of five and twenty thousand *Turks*, which he commanded by the order of *Solyman*. They had thirty great Guns, with which they planted a Battery against the place, but by reason of the great distance they were at, their Bullets were not able to make a breach in the Walls. But the Artillery of the great Fortress made terrible Destruction in the Army and Fleet of the *Turks*; five of their Gallies went to the bottom, and even that of *Barbarossa* was not out of the Cannons reach. During this Siege, the Republick sent an extraordinary Ambassadour to *Rome*, to represent to the Pope, and by him to the Emperour, of what consequence the loss of *Corfu* would be to the Kingdom of *Naples*, to *Sicilia* and all *Italy*. He endeavoured all he could in this Embassage,

assage, that the Emperour would send Fifty Gallies with Fifty other Ships as he had done once before against the Turks, to joyn with 100 Gallies and the Galleasses, and three Gallions and a good number of other Vessels that the Republick had then in the Sea.

At first the Pope applyed himself to this affair, to procure so great a benefit to *Christendom*; but his endeavours were unsuccessful; so that the Republick were left alone to withstand the *Ottomans*, and they obliged them shamefully to raise the Siege: And thus that important place, *Corfu*, was delivered.

The little Isles or Rocks that lie round about Corfu.

F*Anari*, or *Ottonus*, is a little Isle on the West of *Corfu*, to which it is subject; it lies at 15. Miles distant from *Cape Agira* of that Isle, and from that of *Santa Maria* or *Oiranto* 50. 'Tis 8. Miles in Circuit, and contains 200. Inhabitants, in a Fertile Land.

La Serra is a Rock in a strait towards

wards *Cassiopo*, between *Corfu* and *Epi*. It raises it self up above the Wave and at its Foot lie several other craggy hidden Rocks, very dangerous those that Sail by them.

Sant Vido, or according to the Ancients, the little Isle *Pitia* is a Rock facing the City of *Corfu*, from whence it is but a Mile and half: it is covered over with Olive Trees.

Or West-
North-
West.

Condilonisi, is a Rock on the West of *Corfu*, of solid Stone, whereon formerly grew Canes, which they used to write withal. There is a Church on it dedicated to the Holy Virgin.

Sant Demetrio, is a small Island, in which is a Lazar-house, with all conveniences for those of *Corfu*, in case of necessity. Near this Isle is seen a white Rock above the Water, which at a distance shews like a Ship under Sail: which figure gave ground to the Fable, that this Rock was formed of *Ulysses*'s Ship, which being sunk in this place, was by the Gods turned into a Rock.

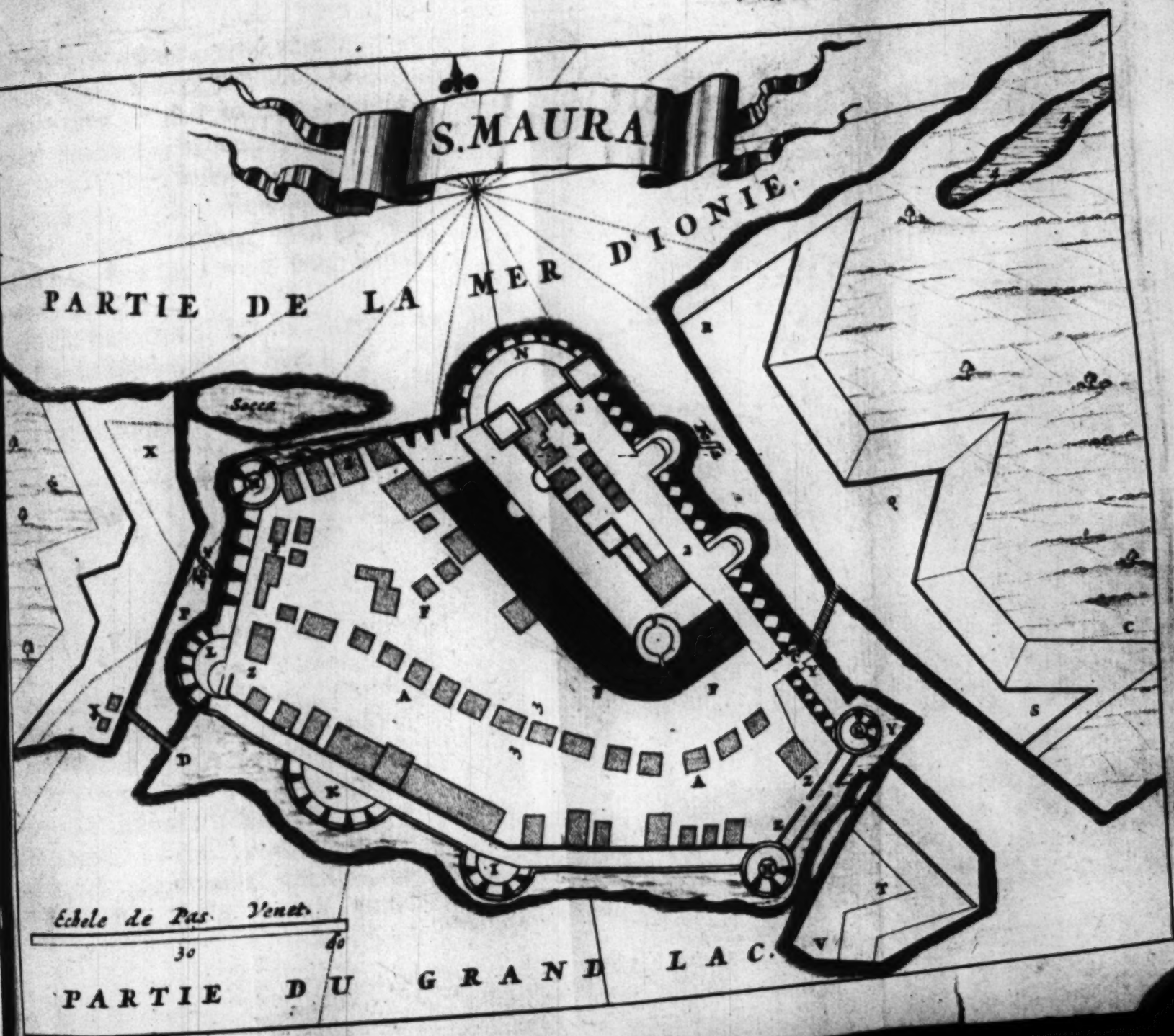
Paxo, is a little Isle not inferior to the rest that encompass *Corfu*, either as to Fruitfulness of any necessary for life, or as to the number of its Inhabitants,

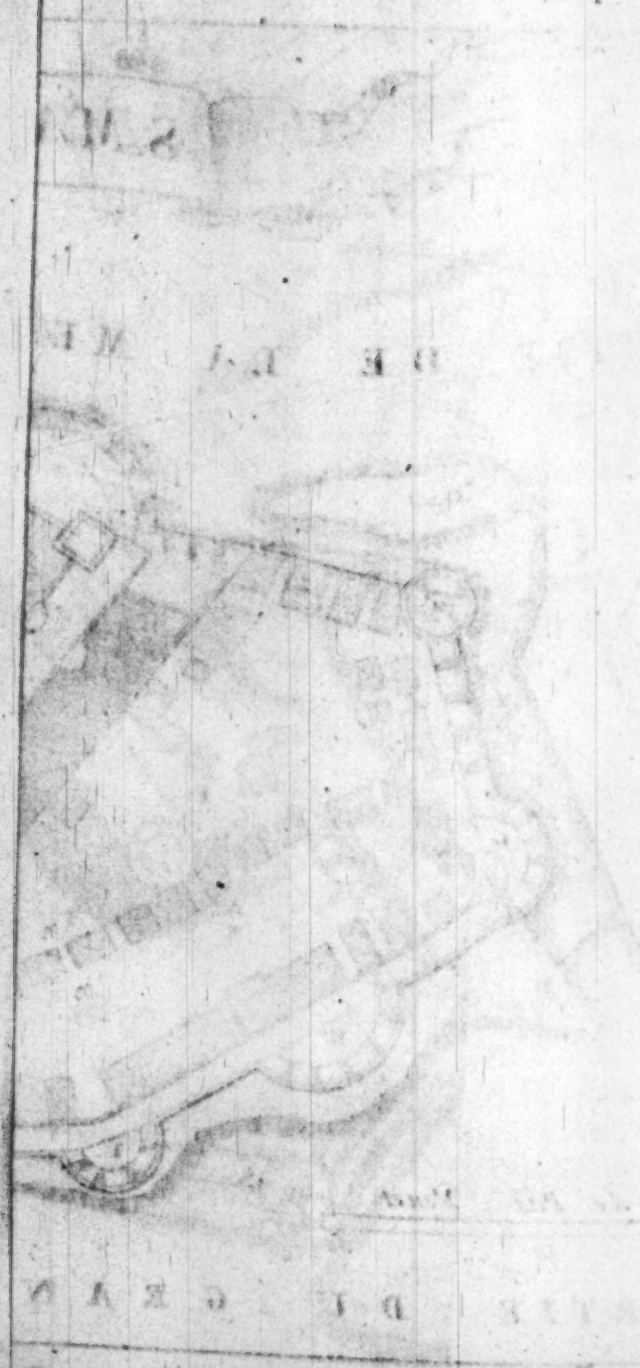
ants. Bourdon calls it *Pacsu*, *Porcacchi*, *achiso*, *Pliny Ericusa*, and others *Paxu Major*, 'tis seated on the South of *Corfu*, at 100. Miles distance from Cape *St. Isidore* in *Cephalonia*, and 12. from *Epire*. *Porcacchi* takes it to be ten Miles about, others make it five and twenty. On the West-North-West side of it, is Port *St. Nicolas*, whereinto Ship of any burden may enter; at its entrance lies a Rock. On the West at *Garbin* is the Valley of *St. Andrew*, a commodious Haven for Gallies. The other Valley at *Siroc*, is called *Uromò Lincione*: On the side of *Siroc*, is the Ile called *Antipaxu*, a Fertile but uninhabited place: between these two little Isles is a very deep Sea. In the Channel between these Isles and the firm Land lies a dreadful Rock almost even with the Waves, two Miles from *Paxo*. It has been thought by some, that *Paxo* was once joyned to *Corfu*, and was thence separated by the beating of the Waves.

The Isles called Curzolares.

THE *Curzolares*, which *Strabo* and *Pliny* name *Echinades*, and *Stephanus* *Echinoe*, are five Isles of the *Ionian Sea*, in the Gulf of *Patras*, the largest of which are *Samos* and *Dulichium*. These being not above a Mile from the Continent, look towards *Lepanto* on the East at 35. Miles distance: on the West 45. Miles off, is seen the Isle of *Santa Maura*, and in a strait Line the Canal *Guiscardo*, 60. Miles from it. On the North they respect the firm Land, and on the South they lie just over against the Channel of *Zent*, at a space of twenty four Miles. The smallness of them would doubtless have let them remain unregarded, if the glorious Expedition of the Army, in the year 1571. had not made them famous.

The Ancients thought these Isles had their beginning from the Sand and Mud that stuck, and was heaped up in this place, brought thither by the impetuous Stream of the River *Achelous*. *Mythologists*





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Philologists say, that these were three beautiful Nymphs, who sacrificed to all the Gods, except the God *Achelous*, whom they refused to own, and ridiculed his Deity, scorning and disdain- ing him. Wherefore as a revenge pro- portionate to his Resentments, he threw them headlong into the Sea, where in fine they were transformed into these Isles.

In the time of the *Trojan* Empire, as we find in *Homer*, these Isles were pos- sessed by *Megetes* with the rest of the Isles thereabouts.

The Isle of *Lescade*, or *Santa Maura*.

THE Isle which we at this day call *Lescade*, or *Santa Maura*, *Ptole- mey* named *Leucus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Mela* *Leucadia*. It lies in the *Ionian* Sea, nine Miles distant from *Cephalonia*, and twenty five from the *Cinzolares*. It was once United to *Achaia*, but was divi- ded thence by the People that inhabi- ted it, tho it remained not long so se- parated;

parated; for the Impetuosity of the Winds filled up the space between with Sand, which made a kind of Isthmus by which it was reunited, so it became a Peninsula. This Isthmus having been worn away, 'twas supplied by a wooden Bridge over several little Islets, that are separated from each other by little Channels. This Isle is 70. Miles round, it brings forth abundance of Grain, Wine, Oyl, Tabaco, and all kinds of Fruits. Besides *Santa Maura*, to which it is joyned, it contains 30. Villages, the Principal of which are, *Trini*, *Apolpena*, *Sfarchiotes*, *Caria*, *Azzani*, *Vurnica*, *Scuiro*, *San Pietro*, *Englori*, *Dragano*, *Englimento*; and still as they have been left by the Fugitive Turks, they have been and daily are re-peopled by Greeks from the main Land. It has many Ports, which are, *Demata*, *Santa Maura*, *Scivoto*, *Englimento*, *Valone of Vasilichi*; the two first of these are the most considerable. Beside these, this Isle has a Haven which serves for a Retreat to the Galleys and Galeasses of the *Venetians* in their present Wars with the *Turks*. There shoots forth likewise from its Continent three Promontories,

FORTERESSE DE
S. MAURA.

PARTIE DE LAMER D'JONIE.

Partie de l'isle de
Isfado.
Bourg

Placa che forma
il F. de S. Maura
Sabbionera.

PARTIE
DU

Isola bassa con acqua
Partie de la Terre
ferme.
Bourg Ruine.

GRAND
LAC.

Canal qui s'ouvre dans le lac

Canal
Placa de
Bois

TRON

167

TRAT



Montories, one called *Angusci*, the two others, Cape *Englimento*, and Cape *Du-*
mo. Round about it are the Rocks
of *St. Nicolas of Sparta*, of the *Scorpion*,
of *Figlia*, of *Magnisci*, and of *Sessola*,
whereon is found great numbers of
Rats; wherefore 'tis also called *Scoglio*
de Sorci, or the Rock of Rats.

The City and Fortrefs of Santa
Maura.

THE City and Fortrefs of *Santa*
Maura is encompassed with the
Waves of the Sea, and is seated be-
tween the Isle *Lefcade*, and the main
Land, to which it is joyned by several
little Islands, by Bridges from one to
another, and by its own Bridge, and a
sumptuous Aqueduct of Stone about a
mile long, sustained by three hundred
and sixty Arches. On the East there
is a little Tongue of Land, which ex-
tending it self along makes the Port of
Damata; its Walls make an irregular
Heptagon flanked with five great Tow-
ers.*

H 3

It *mara*, 6.

* *Sancti*

Maura s

distant

from *Pre-*

visa, 19.

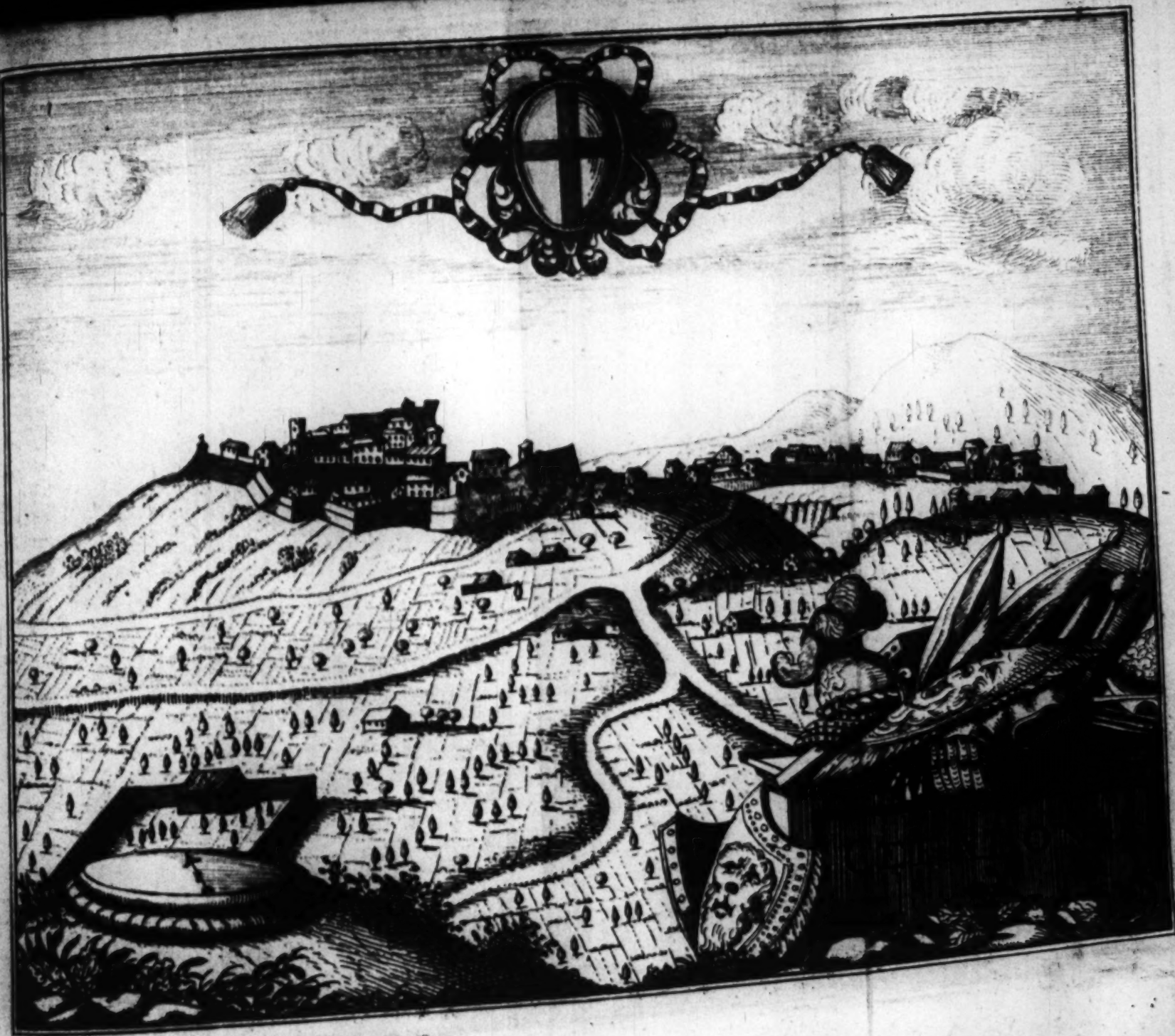
mil from

Port *Da-*

It has indured divers Sieges in its own Defence, and although it has vigorously withstood its Enemies, yet has it often been forced to indure the Turkish Tyranny, and been as often subject to the *Venetians*. Anno 1479. it was attacked by the Turkish Forces, and then taken from certain Greek Princes that possessed it.

Anno, 1502. The *Venetian* Army commanded by General *Pesaro* (who in no Expedition came off without Glory) resolving upon the Conquest of *Santa Maura*, so hotly pursued this Design, that they forced the *Turks* from it, and set up there the Lion of St. Mark in place of the Turkish Crescent. The taking of this place ended the War, and all Acts of Hostility ceased, when by Articles of Peace concluded on with *Bajazet*, the Place was again left in his Possession. After that it was inhabited by so cruel and base a * People, that they were hated by all Christendom, which generally wished for their utter destruction. This universal desire was answered by General † *Morosini* very happily, for he brought the Defendants to a Capitulation, and so

* The Pirates of Santa Maura first put to Sea in Gallies and became very famous for their Piracies.
† July 23. Anno, 1684.







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so they delivered up the Place, carrying out only what they could upon their own backs. Since the *Venetians* have been Masters of it, they have made it of much more importance than it was before; for besides the great repairs, they have very much increased the Fortifications.

The Isle of Cephalonia.

THAT Isle in the *Ionian Sea*, called *Cephalonia*, was not long since by the *Greeks* named *Cassa* or *Chieffali*, to shew that it was the head of the Isles in that Sea: and because it once had four Cities, 'twas called likewise *Terrapolis*.

Besides these different names, Authors have given it several others; as *Pliny* calls it *Melena*, *Porcacchi* and others *Samo*; some again *Dulichium* and *Tilebi*. 'Tis seated between the thirty seventh and thirty eight Degrees of North Latitude, and the forty sixth of Longitude, the West part of *Ferro* being the first. According to *Porcacchi* 'tis a hundred and sixty miles round; but

it is indeed 170. It is of a triangular Figure, its most advanced Angle being Northwards at Cape *Guiscardo*, otherwise called *Capo Capra*: On the East it regards *Chiarenza* in the *Morea*, and on the North *Corfu*, on one side with the Point *Schinori* of the Isle of *Zant*; being at 18 miles distance, it forms the Channel of *Zant*, subject to frequent and dangerous Tempests; and on the other from Cape *Viscardo* to *Samo* it makes with the Isle of *Teacchi* the Channel called that of *Viscardo*, which is three miles broad in the narrowest place, and very deep. There are several Creeks where Gallies may safely ride, tho' there be a good number of them man'd with a great Army; for the Bay of *Alessandria*, Port *Argostoli* (which is very considerable, and whereof we will treat apart) the Port of *Viscardo* and that of *Affo* will each receive two or three; and have, as likewise the whole Channel, a sound Bottom.

The whole Isle is divided into seven principal parts, which are *Argostoli*, *Liscari*, *Finea*, *Eriffo*, *Pillaro*, *Samo*, *Lucero*. In these are several large Barroughs which take their Names from

from the chief Families that dwell in them. The least of these contains about 50 Houses: They are a very valiant and ingenious People.

Under the Isle of *Cephalonia* lies that of *Teacchi*, it affords great Quantities of Raisins, whereof the *English* yearly take their Cargo, yielding a considerable Revenue to the Republick; and from thence come extraordinary large Citrons. The Corn that they sow in the Spring is reaped again in *June*; the Vines grow very low, near the Ground, they gather their Fruits in *April* and in *November*, but the latter are smaller than those of *April*: It produces also beautiful *Narcissus's* and *Hyacinths*, and it is common there to see *Roses* and *Pinks* all the Winter.

When the South Wind blows there in the Summer it causes excessive Heat, which is tempered by the North.

The Republick keeps a Noble *Venetian* there as Governor, with the Title of *Proveditor*; and two other Noble Men as Counsellors, who keep the publick Assizes alternately each their Month under the *Proveditor*; their Office lasts for two years. The City is

a Bishops Seat, and the Church belongs to *Zant*; in the twelfth Age it was raised to a Bishoprick by Marquis *Rizzardo de Tochis* Prince of *Achaia*, and of these Isles, who gave the Bishop the Tithes of several Possessions, as well of *Cephalonia* as of *Zant*, and to the Canons he gave the Tithes of several Lands in *Cephalonia*.

Strabo says that in his time *Cains Antonius* the Uncle of *Mark Antony* being banish'd from *Rome* (after his Consulship, which he officiated together with his Colleague *Cicero*) went to *Cephalonia*, and being there as Sovereign, he laid the Foundations of a City, where he made his Residence, but he had not time to bring these Designs to Perfection, for he was recalled from his Exile and employed in more important matters.

Titus Livius reports, that the Consul *Marcus Fulvius* having overcome the *Etolians*, turned his victorious Arms against the Isle of *Cephalonia*, and being arrived near to it, he sent to the Islanders to know if they would deliver it up freely into his Hands or try the chance of War in its Defence; they were all presently for delivering, except the
People

People of *Samo*, who valiantly sustained four months Siege, at the End of which the *Romans* became Victorious and left dreadful Marks of their Rage against the *Samians*; for having pillaged the City, they sold all the Inhabitants for Slaves.

In the Year 1224, the Isle was given to the † Republick of *Venice* by a generous and free Act of *Gaius* who was Lord and Governour thereof.

Anno 1479, there came from *Gallipoli* into the *Ionian* Sea, a great *Ottoman* Army which invaded *Cephalonia*, then in the Possession of a petty * Prince, and took it out of his hands.

An. 1499, the *Spanish* Fleet being joyned, by the order of King *Ferdinand*, with the *Venetian* Forces, the *Spaniards* commanded by *Consalvo*, a valiant Commander, the other by General *Pisaro*, they came both to anchor before *Cephalonia*, with an Intention to reduce the City which was then maintained by a Turkish Garrison: At first they began to raise a very high Work against the Place, to which the besieged raised another of a like height within; but the Christians kept themselves upon theirs with

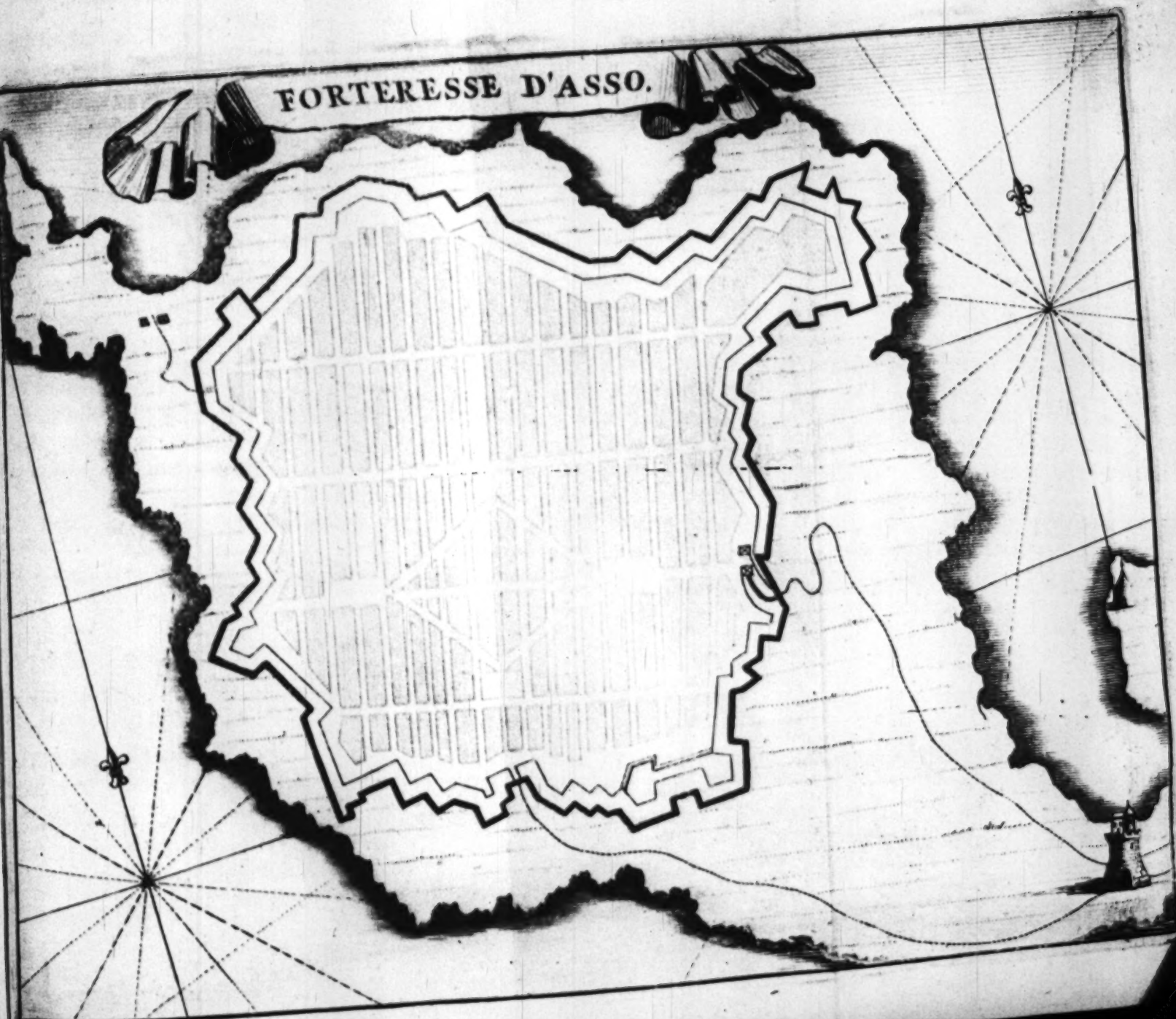
† *Verdizotti* fatti *Ven.* l. 8. p. 163.

And *Morosini* in a little Treatise of *Cephal* says it was given 1214.

* *Toccho* *Napo.*

with so much Disadvantage to the Be-
sieged, that they were obliged to re-
treat, and at the same time ours advan-
ced to make themselves Masters of
their Post, which they had abandoned;
and the two Generals sent what help
they could; mean while the Cannon
played continually upon the Walls, but
with little Effect, which was an Obsta-
cle to the Siege. But then the Cap-
tain of the *Venetian* Vessels, and a *Spa-
niard* of equal boldness, followed by a
good number of Soldiers, ran on the
first to plant the Scaling Ladders and
mounted the Walls with so much Cou-
rage and Nimbleness, that they set up
there the Standard of the Republick;
at the same time they were followed by
a great Number of Soldiers that got up
after them; and the *Turks* not thinking
themselves in a fit Posture to resist so
great a Multitude of Men, betook them-
selves to their Heels; and being hotly
pursued were all put to the Sword:
Thus the whole Isle was won, and the
Fort *Della Rocca* stayed but till the next
Morning, and then delivered up it self.
Immediately after this Victory the Ge-
neral *Pisaro* without losing time put a
good

FORTERESSE D'ASSO.



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ood Garrison in the Town and Fortresses, nominating for Governour of the Town, *Luigi Salomon*, *Giovanni Veniero* for the Fortresses, and *Francesco Leone* to command the whole Island.

He also sent a great Vessel to *Junco* to transport some of those People that in great numbers were retired thither, to re people and cultivate this Isle. There came besides several other People voluntarily to dwell there; and so the hard and tyrannick Government of the Island was changed into a more mild and just; whence ensued a meliorating of the Place and manuring of the Grounds.

The Fortress of Asso.

THE important Fortress of *Asso* or *Nasso* in the Isle of *Cephalonia*, was built by the *Venetians* an. 1595 for the Defence of the Inhabitants, who in time of War could not all secure themselves in the City of *Cephalonia*: It is seated upon a Rock whose Point is very high and steep, environed with the Sea; so that 'tis hardly accessible by some narrow

narrow Paths; its Fortifications were made to answer the Situation of the Place, which is altogether uneven, so that 'tis very irregularly built. There is a Tongue of Land about 20 Paces long, whereby 'tis joyned to the Isle, and which makes the way to the Fortress: It was once proposed to cut through it in the narrowest place and so to make a good Ditch there.

It is composed of 60 publick Houses and 200 particular Habitations.

At the Foot of it is a little Port which may shelter three Gallies, but it grows daily worse and worse, by reason that whenever any tempestuous and great Rains happen, the violent Torrents bring down with them from the Mountain a great deal of Sand and Stones which choak it up, for which there is no Remedy.

The Republick sends thither a Patri-
cian for Governour, with the Title of
Proveditor, whose Office lasts thirty
two Months; the first of them was sent
thither on the 23^d. of June, an. 1596.

Argostoli.

Argostoli.

WE must not pass by the Port of *Argostoli*; in Silence, since it is of some Importance to the Republick; it took its name from the Ship *Argo* and the *Argonauts*, who came to land there. It has a Circuit of thirty Miles, and may contain the most numerous Army. The *Venerian* Gallies and the Proveditor Generals usually make a Descent there when they are upon any Expedition in these Quarters. There is no Fortress upon it, so that it is free for all Vessels to Land there: It has been proposed to build a Fort there which may command the Port and the Entrance into the Isle, and if ever the Design be put in Execution there is a very advantageous Situation for it upon a steep Rock. There is yet to be seen in the farthest part, the Remains of the ancient City built by the *Corinthians*, once called *Cranea*: Near to it towards the Sea is the Place now called *il Cuogo*, where are to be seen the Foundations of great Caverns in the Earth, thought to have

have been once the Arsenal for the Port
of *Argostoli*.

The Isle of Teacchi.

THIS Isle has almost as many Names as it has had Authors who have described it. *Strabo* and *Pliny* call it *Itaca*, *Porcacchi* and *Denis* the *African Nerieia*; *Niger*, *Val di compagno*; and *Sophianus*, *Val di compare*; the *Greeks* at present name it *Thiachi*; the *Turks*, *Phiachi*; and usually we call it *Cefalonia Picciola*, the *Little Cephalonia*.

It looks towards *Cephalonia*, from which 'tis separated by the Arm of *Viscardo*, which is a very deep Channel, 20 Miles long and five broad, and in the narrowest place, three. The Shape of this Isle is irregular and longer than broad; it is 40 miles round with several Gaps and Creeks; it has several little Ports very necessary for taking in Fire-wood: But of all the rest that of *Varbi* has the best Anchorage, the firmest Bottom, and very deep, which will receive a great number of Vessels.

There

There are two others little inferiour to this, called *Gidachi* and *Sarachinioco*. I will not stay to give the Particulars of the others, being they are of so little Use and so bad Anchorage that it is not worth the while to treat of them.

This Isle is thought to have been the Dwelling place of the chaste *Penelope* and the Country of *Ulysses*; upon this Tradition the *Cephalonians* have a Veneration for certain Remains that are thought to be in the place where that illustrious Couple dwelt. It had once a City called by *Plutarch* *Alalcomene*, but there are now but some Villages, the chief of which are *Vathi*, *Annoi*, *Oxoi*. The Inhabitants are about 15000, a good part whereof are banish'd People from the Isles of *Zant*, *Corfu*, and *Cephalonia*.

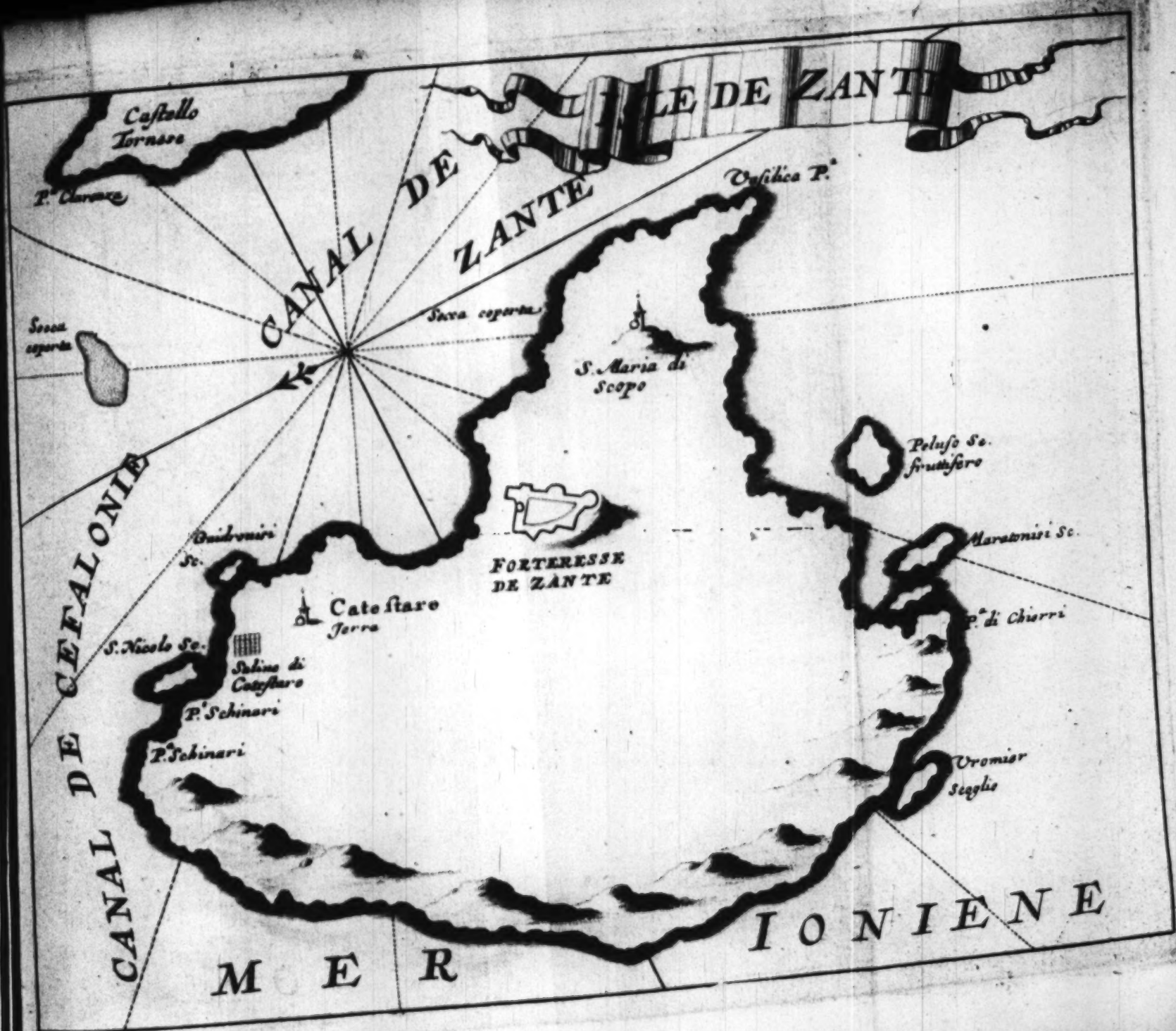
The Citizens of *Cephalonia* elect every year one whom they call the Captain of *Teacchi*; but he cannot enter upon his Charge without the consent of the Rectors, who are obliged once in the Year to go to that Island, which they do in the month of *March*, to which time they remain in Office: the Authority of this Officer extends but to hear and decide Causes.

Andrew

Andrew Morosini the Son of *Peter*, who was Proveditor of *Cephalonia*, anno 1622, tells us, that this Isle was taken by the Confederates of *Michael*, the Son of the Emperor *Paleologus*, out of the Hands of that Emperor, after he had taken it himself from *Charles Tocco* a *Neapolitan*; this Person had so great a kindness for the Republick, that he remitted to them as to the supreme Judges the Hearing of all Causes as well criminal as civil.

The Isle of Zant.

THE Isle of *Zant* has been always famous even from the first: It is but of a small Extent in the *Ionian* Sea; it was called *Zacynthus* from the Name of a Son of *Dardanus*; but as all things change in time, so that Name has been corrupted and changed into *Zante*. Yet there are some Authors who think it was called *Zacynthus* from the Flower almost of that Name, which flourishes extremely in that Isle; others say that it was called *Jerusalem* upon a Story of *Robert*



FORTERESSE DE ZANTE



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ert Guiscardo Duke de la Ponille, who having taken a resolution of going to visit the Holy Sepulchre, had a revelation that he should die in *Jerusalem*, and being arrived at this Isle he fell dangerously sick, wherefore he demanded the Name of the Place, and 'twas told him *Jerusalem*; whence he concluded he must end his Days there, as indeed it fell out presently after.

This Isle has the *Morea* on the East at 80 miles Distance, on the West it borders on the Isle of *Cephalonia*, from whence tis 12 miles, on the South is the Coast of *Barbary* 150 miles off, and on the North it has another Part of the *Morea* about *Castel Tornese* at 16 miles Distance, and a little lower it looks towards the Country *del Dichiamo*, where are *Natolico*, the *Curzolaes*, and *Drago Mestre*, Places at above 50 miles distance.

The whole Isle is divided into three Parts, called *Montagna*, *Pedimonte*, and *Pianura*. *Montagna* begins on the East side, where lies Port *Chieri*, and makes the Circuit of the whole South and West side of the Isle even quite to the North, having in its middle a very beautiful

beautiful plain called *Neruli*, in the middle whereof was a great Lake of waters from the Hills, till the Noble *Angelo Barbarigo* took the pains and care to drain it. At this time 'tis a fair and fruitful plain 10 miles long and five broad, and borders on two sides upon the Sea shore. Here stands the City *Chieri* giving name to the Port: from the waters of which comes the black Pitch, and there is an opinion among the Inhabitants that the Lake was anciently all of this Pitch. There are besides seen here the Towns called *Littachio*, *Pigadachita*, *Sculicada* with fourteen more, whose names for brevity I omit. On that part called *Montagna* are *Ambelo*, *Chilomeno*, *Agelo*, *San Leo*, *Santa Maria*, and other Towns to the number of nine. The farthest of them is called *Volimes*, lying towards the West. It contains above one thousand houses.

There are besides in this part three Monasteries of Greek *Caloieros* called *San Giovanni in Lancada*, *La Madonna Spiliotissa* or *Anafontria*, and *San Giorgio di Grebani*, which is the most considerable and commodious for situation.

In that Part called *Pianura*, which is

on

On the North of the Isle, are the Towns of *Gaetani*, *Curculidi*, *San Quirico*, *Farao* and *San Dimetrio*. Besides the great Mount making a principal part of the Isle, there are two others which encompass the Isle, one on the East, the other on the North: On the first stand two Towns called *Xerocastello*, and *Lambetti*; on the other are four, *Geracario*, *Bellusi*, *Calenzi*, and *Tragacchi*. In the whole Isle there is but one River named the *Camura*, whose waters are brackish, being mixt with the waters of the Sea; but there is below the Castle, not far from the Sea, a source of fresh water, with all the qualifications of an excellent spring: It is at all times so plentiful, that all the Ships that pass for *Constantinople* and *Alexandria*, as well going as coming, take fresh water there.

On the North, the Isle is all precipitous and steep, and on the South covered with all sorts of fruit-trees. On the Greek shore is built a Castle on an Eminence which commands the whole Isle; where reside the Rector and the Governor. At the foot whereof lies the Town which stretches it self for two miles along the shore, and one mile in breadth

breadth towards the Mountain. There are in this Town a great many houses which belong to the Citizens, Merchants, *Artizans*, or Mariners. They cure great Quantities of Raisins there and make very strong wines, and excellent oyl, which one year with another yields them the sum of fifty thousand Ducats. There is also abundance of as delicious fruits and rare Plants, as in any other place. Its Port is likewise called *Chieri*, of good anchorage for all sorts of Vessels, Ships or Gallies.

On the North side is *Cape Schinan* and the Rock called *San Nicolo*, where neither great nor small Vessel can enter, except on the East side; the shallowness of the water and the want of a good bottom hindering that on the West. On the East is the Valley of the salt-Pits where Ships come to take in their Lading of Salt. A little nearer to the City is the Rock called *fra Filippo*, at present *Trenta Nova*; and a little farther is the point *Langun* very near to the Town.

It is believed that Saint *Veronica* came to plant the Christian Faith in this Isle, and

and that she converted the Inhabitants by showing them the Holy Handkerchief, and thence preaching to them the Death and Passion of our Saviour.

The Republick sends thither a Noble Man with the Quality of Proveditor, and two others for his Councillors, who all keep their charge two years. But the Inhabitants hold their Councils apart where they regulate Provisions, health, and other matters that concern the Policy of the City. They have power also in civil causes to give Judgment under a certain Sum, and there lies an appeal from them to the Proveditor.

The most part of the Inhabitants are *Greeks* and live according to their rites; and there are but few *Latins*, comprehending amongst them even the Souldiery. There are about a thousand Jews who have three Synagogues. Their business is trade, and they grow very rich all of them.

The People of this place are more inclined to Arms than Learning, but of the few that apply themselves to the sciences, the brightness of that Eloquence shines forth, which is so natural
to

to the Greeks ; and by a little study of the Laws and Rights, they soon become great Orators and skilful Lawyers. The People are in continual broils and Suits with one another ; those of the Country hate the Citizens, the most of which live upon Traffick ; the meanest of the people are Sea-faring men and are always in their frigates going to the *Morea*, and other places that depend on the *Turk*, to get their living.

The Isle is subject to Earthquakes which destroies what ever is good and beautiful. Some years since they felt in one night sixty shakes , which were preceeded by a terrible noise : This noise usually lasts half a quarter of an hour, and is communicated to the Rocks, that are standing out of the Earth : and sometimes there happens an infectious stink. When the Earthquake is very great it raises an exceeding boisterous wind, upon which score their buildings are but low and of few Stories.

There is a Bishop that makes his Residence in the Isle with the Title of Bishop of *Zant*, conferred on him by the Holy See : yet by the patents from the Senate of *Venice*, he is entituled the Bishop

op of *Cephalonia*. At first this Church acknowledged the Pope of *Rome*, till such time as the Church of *Constantinople* had a Patriarch of her own; and when the Patriarch, strengthened by the favour of the Emperour, caused several of the Greek Churches, and some of the Italian to submit to his See.

At the time, when several of the Western Princes associated themselves to war upon those that possessed the Holy Land, the Church of *Zant* returned to the obedience of the See of *Rome*. Several very noted persons have flourisht there, by reason of the great Revenues of the Bishoprick, which has amounted, as is seen in the Archives, to more than six thousand Crowns. Possibly the Bishops had then the force of the Laws and secular Arm, more than the Authority of their See and zeal of their preaching, to assist them. Two Bishops of this Church successively went to the Council of *Trent*, where they were much distinguished by their merit.

The first was *John Francis Comendon*, who died during the time of the Council, who was succeeded by *Petro Delfi*, a Noble *Venetian*. The Parish Churches

Churches of the *Greeks* comprehending those of the City, the Cittadel, and others that have been founded out of devotion are about forty four. There are likewise a great number in *Cephala* that place being well Peopled. There are fifteen in the City, in each of which is a plain Altar, with the Altar-piece towards the East, adorned with paintings after the Greek fashion, who permit no Images in *Relievo*, in their Temples. The Altar is of stone inclosed with a Rail, whose entrance is forbidden to Laicks and Women. Nay the Women presently after Child-bed, and the Men that are found in any ill action, are forbid the Churches; but this custom is now neglected.

When the Arch-bishop happens to die all the Greek Curates, of which there is a good number, assemble themselves; and according to a very ancient custom, authorized by the Holy See, they give their suffrages in secret, to proceed to the election of another. The Bishop has no fixt Revenue and maintains himself upon Casualties, which the *Greeks* yearly present to him as in a Quantity of Wheat and other Grain:

gain: He likewise has a considerable
gain by Ordinations; and by one way
or other his Revenue is very large.

As a Qualification of a Bishop of this
City, a man must have been a Monk of
the Order of St. Basil, upon which ac-
count there are so many Monasteries of
that Saint's in these Isles. The most con-
siderable of which is built on the Rocks
commonly called the *Strophades*; of
which in their place. This Monastery
has several Revenues in *Zant* and *Cepha-*
lonia; and the *Greeks* have these Monks
in Great Veneration, because they live
very retired from secular affairs.

These Monks of St. Basil fast the
whole year, except in case of infirmity
or sickness, when they may have a dis-
pensation for three days in the week,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday they
eat nothing but milk, fish and oyl.
They keep four Lents in the year; the
first is that of Easter called, *i Megali*
Tessara-costi; which lasts seven weeks;
for which time they are not permitted
to eat either fish or oyl, except two days
in the week, viz. *Saturday* and *Sunday*, nor
that, on Holy *Saturday*. Their nourish-
ment then is only fish that have no blood,

as oysters, dried fish, *Caveer*, which is the Rows of fish salted; *Botargo*, which is made of the Row of a Sturgeon dried and salted, &c. There are two other days on which they may eat, that is the 25 of *March*, being Annunciation-day, which they call *Euangelismos*, provided it happen before the Holy week; the other is Palm-Sunday, which they name *Ton Vaghion*.

The Second Lent, is of the *Agiol Apostoloi*, in honour of the Holy Apostles, which lasts from the *Munday* sevensnight after *Whitsuntide*, till the Vigil of St. Peter and Paul; so that some years it lasts three weeks, others more.

The Third is called *Tis agias Paribnon*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which lasts from the first to the fifteenth of *August*, in which time they eat no fish except on the sixth, being the feast of the Transfiguration of Christ, which they observe with Solemnity, and call it *Metamorphosis ton Sotiros*.

The Fourth is called *ton Christogenon*, which begins forty days before *Christmas*, to wit on the fifteenth of *November* and continues till the twenty fifth of *December*, for which time they may eat fish except on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

The

The *Caloieros*, besides these four, observe three other Fasts; the first before *St. Demetrius*; which lasts twenty days; the second begins on the first of *September*, fourteen days before the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; the third eight days before the feast of *St. Michael*. Beside these all the *Greeks* in general fast on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and several of the most zealous on *Mondays* also. Moreover on the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and the Decollation of *St. John the Baptist*, they keep a more severe Fast. Except these times they eat flesh all the week after *Easter-Sunday*, and that whole week after *Whitsunday*, and for twelve days together after *Christmas*, and a week before the great Lent. They keep likewise three other Vigils in the year, That of the *Epiphany*, which they name *Paramoni*, on which day the *Greeks* baptize the Sea with a great Ceremony; the second is the Vigil of *St. John the Baptist*, and the third that of the Cross whereon they are forbid to eat fish. Thus those *Greeks*, that are not Monks, fast about a hundred and thirty days in the year.

All the Monasteries of the Religious,

serve the Rites of the Greek Church, and if there should be one amongst them of the Latin Church; yet they must observe the Greek Rites. It is permitted to these Religious, on divers occasions, to visit their sick Relations; and to go about the Cities, living without any Cloyster; which doubtless is contrary to the Institution of a Monastick Life.

There is not in these Isles any kind of Hospital for the Poor. Except only in *Zant* there are two little poor Alms-houses, one for the Men and another for the Women, under the direction of the Citizens of the Place: They used to receive into these houses Foundlings and Bastards; but that custom is now left off. There are also, in these Isles, many Protestants, most of them English. There are four Convents, one of Preaching Friars, two of Friars Minors Conventuals, one in *Zant*, the other in *Cephalonia*; and one of Minors Observants in *Zant*, without reckoning the Parish Church of *Argostoli*, which is a *jus patronale* of the most Serene Republick; which it has bestowed on the Minor Observants:

These

These People live willingly under the obedience of the Republick, which watches continually for their defence against the powerful irruptions of the *Turks*: And besides for that they permit them to live conformable to their own Rites, of which they are so zealous, being perswaded of their ancient and pure Institution.

There grows in this Isle very extraordinary Fruit; and that in as great abundance as any Isle thereabouts.

Caroldi reports, that the Isle of *Zante* was sold with the other Isles by *Robert* Prince of *Tarentum*, Anno 1350.

Tarentum.

In the Year 1571. *Uluksali Passa* sackt the City, wasted the Country, and laid the whole Isle extreme desolate.

The Isles Strivales.

THE *Strivales* are two Isles, by the Mariners called *Stranfane*, and which Authors have known by several names, for *Straba*, *Pliny*, and *Apollonius* name them *Strophades*, *Pausanias* *Strivali*, *Snidas* *Stromphides*, and *Camerarius* *Calydnes*.

Hydner. They are low, almost level with the water; their Port is distant from *Zam* above fifty miles; they are but of small extent, the biggest not above three or four miles in circuit. And tho they are so small, they produce a Prodigious quantity of Grapes; and the wine of them is extraordinary good. There are also many fresh Springs, all along which are found a great deal of Plane-Tree leaves; tho the nearest place, where any of those Trees grow, is in the *Morea*, at thirty miles distance; wherefore doubtless they must be brought thither by subterranean passages.

The Inhabitants are all Greek *Caloieros*, who for their defence against the *Turk*, have built their Convent in form of a Fortrefs, well provided with Cannon, with a Port-cullis at the Gate.

The Poets feigned that *Aclo*, *Ocypite*, and *Celamo*, born of *Thaumas* and *Teleira*, inhabited the infernal Pit in the shape of *Harpies*, whence they went to torment wicked men at the command of the Gods: And they paint us these *Harpies* with lean, tho beautiful faces like Women; the rest of their bodies being like horrible Vultures, with large wings and

and pointed talons. The Fable adds, that *Phineus* King of *Arcadia*, like an inhumane Father, having pluckt out his own Childrens Eyes, the Gods returned the same punishment upon him, by tearing out his, and leaving him to the terrible pursuit of the *Harpies*, which defiled his food with their ordure and stink. *Jason* touched with compassion for the miserable King, and willing to relieve him, caused *Zetes* and *Calais* to drive these Monsters from tormenting him and force them to retire into the *Strophades*.

The Isle of Prodano.

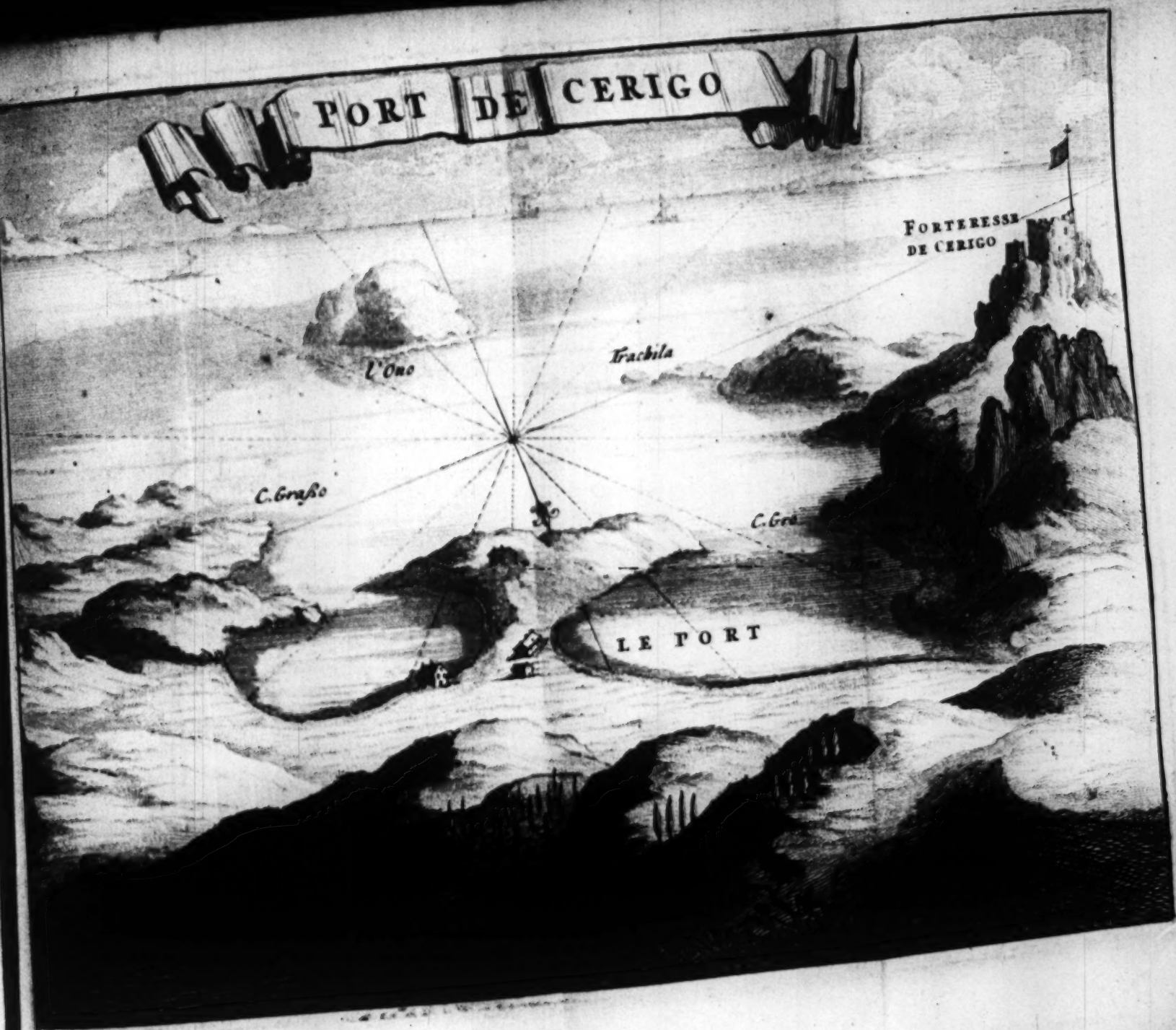
Prodano is a little Isle or Rock, which *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* call *Prote*, and other *Proude*, near the *Morea*, with which it makes a Channel of seventeen or eighteen foot water, where Vessels may, commodiously ride safely under the Wind.

The Isles in the Sea of Sapienza.

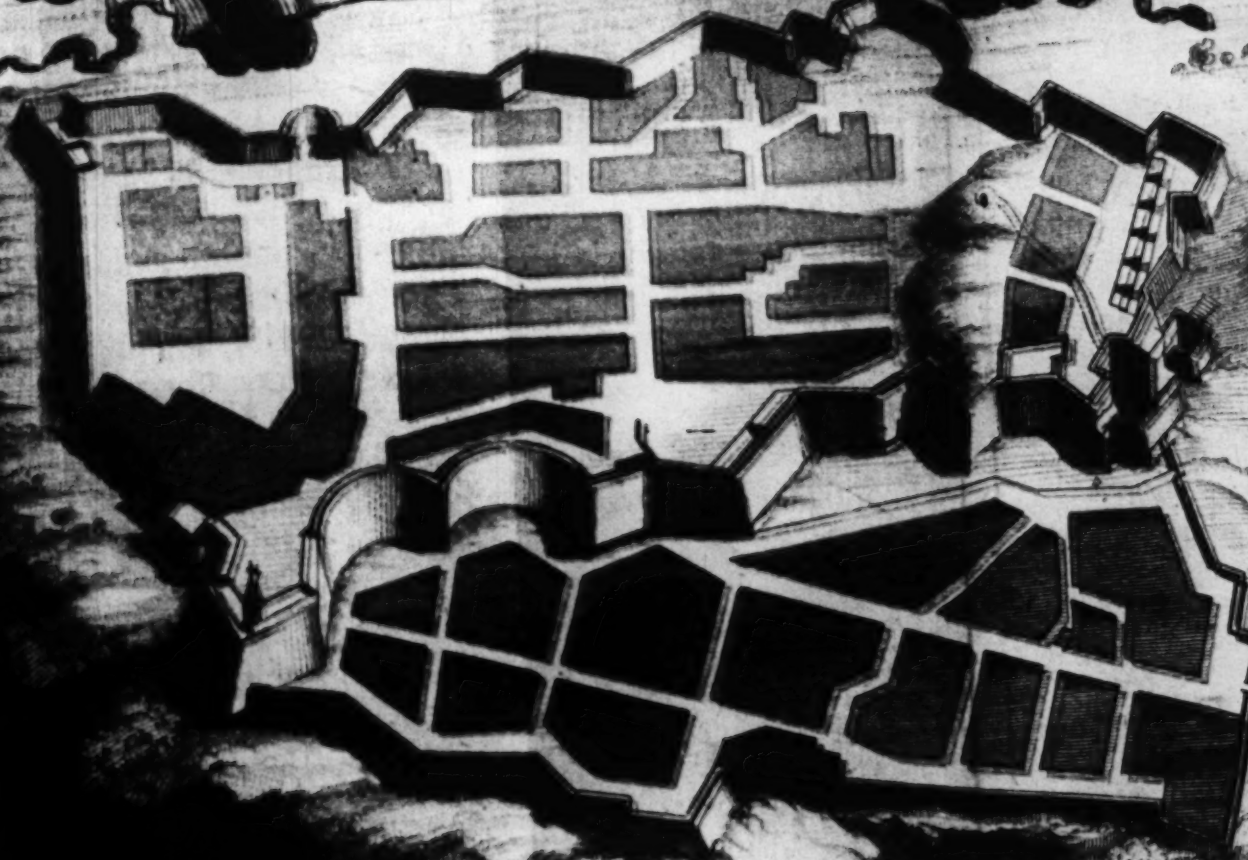
THere are three Isles in the Sea of Sapienza, the first which Bordon calls *Sphagia* or *Sphateria*, and *Porcacchi Sfragia*, and which is commonly named that of *Sapienza*. This gives name to the Sea which flows by its side, and washes the South part of the *Morea*. It lies directly over against *Medon*, and exceeds the two others in extent.

The Second named *Cabrera* or *Fuschella*, or *Teganusa* and *Cauriera*, is but at a small distance from the First, and is much less than it.

The Third called *Venetico* fronts *Cape Gallo*. It is so enclosed on all sides, that it may rather be accounted a Rock than an Isle. There lie about it several other Rocks, where the Pirates of *Barbary* lie in wait for the Ships that come from the Gulf of *Venice* and *Sicily*.



FORTIERESSE DE CERCO



The Isle of Cerigo.

ON the West of the Archipelago lies the Isle at this day commonly called *Cerigo*. *Ptolemy* named it *Cythera* from *Cytheron*, the Son of *Phenics*; *Aristotle* calls it *Porphyrysa*, from the great store of *Porphyry* dug out of its Mountains; and others again *Scotbera*. 'Tis just against the *Lacanian Gulf*, but five miles off the *Morea*, forty from *Candia*, and has sixty in circumference. It has several Rocks round about it, and good Ports on its sides. On the South is the Port of the Fortress, which is but little frequented, because 'tis but a narrow Bay, and lies much exposed to the winds: The other, which is on the other side the *Dragoniers*, twelve miles from the Fortress, has a good bottom, is deep, and will contain a great Fleet: Above all things the natural shape of the Bay is wonderful, which may be shut up, and where forty Gallies may lie in safety. There is a Church dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, though no body dwells there. On the West at 25 miles distance from this Port, there is another little one called *San Nicolo de moderi*, proper

proper for Gallies and small Barks, where is also a Church dedicated to St. *Nicholas*.

There is in this Isle great quantities of wild fowl, but little corn, wine or oyl; and food is there very dear. There are several Villages, but of small or no account: And some Monasteries of *Hieromonachi* and *Caloierros*, of which one stands upon a Rock on the right side near to the Fortrefs, which they call *San Giovanni della Grotta*. It has been hewn out of the Rock by pure labour with the mattock. Tho'tis very difficult to get up to it; yet the *Greeks* refuse not that pains, when-ever the Religious are to perform their Vows, which they have made to God. The steep points of the Rock, affright all that look on them, for they hang over so, that they threaten to fall and overwhelm those that approach them. But for all this the Inhabitants have a great Veneration for the place, upon a belief, that St. *John* began his *Apocalypse* there.

The City of the same name with the Isle has the Title of a Bishoprick: It stands upon a steep Rock in a very advantageous situation, having towards the Sea an Esplanade well mounted
with

with Canon, where they keep Guard.

The Republick of *Venice* has had the Command of it ever since the division of the Empire of *Constantinople*, and sends thither, every two years, one of her Noble Men, in Quality of *Chastelain*, and Proveditor. *Selim* attempted with a powerful Army, commanded by *Hali* and *Portau* to conquer it, but he soon gave it over, finding his endeavours but vain.

Some say ever since the De-
spots of
Greece.

Some fabulous Writers say, that the Goddess *Venus* had her Birth in this place, others that she passed her first days there. And was there acknowledged for a Goddess, and there was a beautiful Temple dedicated to her; under the name of *Cytherea* in the most Eastern part thereof: In which Temple was her Statue like a beautiful Woman holding in her right hand a Sea shell, and as if ready to leap into the Sea. She was all dressed with blushing Roses and snowy Pidgeons flying around her, which seemed to follow and attend her motion. Three young Virgins, representing the three Graces, hand in hand, went round her to serve her; two whereof were in action, as if they were adorning

adorning her head, the third waited on her behind. Her Son *Cupid* was before her, armed with his bow, who, tho blind, yet wounded the God of Light, *Apollo*, with an Arrow from his bow.

'Twas in this Temple, that *Paris*, the amorous Son of *Priam*, met the fair *Grecian Helen*; and here they tempted each other to the fatal Rape, which armed the jealous *Menelaus*, and revenging *Greece* for the utter destruction of *Troy*.

The Isle is of no great extent, being not above sixty miles; yet 'twas of great consequence to the *Spartans*, when they were Masters of it; for 'it was to them as it were a Rampart and a shelter to their ships, which they sent to *Egypt*. They sent thither every year a President to regulate civil and military affairs; and the keeping of this Isle was then so necessary, that in the eighth year of the *Peloponnesian War*, the *Athenians* having won it, *Sparta* was without defence, and its Country lay open to the Enemy, till they hasted to fortifie and put Garrisons in the neighbouring places.

The little Isle, or rather Rock, called *de Cervi*, lies between Port *Rapini* and
Cape

Cape St. Angelo, where with the firm Land it makes a Channel, unnavigable by Reason of the Banks of Sand that are in it.

The nearest Rocks to *Cerigo* are the *Dragonier*, which have a good Anchorage, and may be sailed from with any Wind, the others that are seen between this Isle and *Candia*, are *Ovo*, otherwise called *Eple*, *Oso*, *Doi*, *Poro*, *Poreffa*, *Cicerigo*, or *Cerigotto*, which the Ancients called *Egila*, or *Egiale*; it is the nearest to *Cape Spada*, and the largest of all. But there is none of all these that deserves a particular Description, and serve only as Marks to the Sailer, being of no other use.

The Isles of the Gulf of Engia.

THE Isles in the Gulf of *Engia*, and which are a great Ornament to it, are first (beginning at *Cape Colonne*) *Patrocleia*, which the People call *Gaidronisi*, and *Macronisi*: It has likewise the Name *Ebanonisi*, from the *Ebany* that grows there in great Plenty.

On

On a high Place there is a Marble Stone set up, which may be seen a great way, and serves for a Signal to the Mariner. On the side blowed on by the Greek Wind, near to the Isle lie several dangerous Shelves of Sand.

Sailing towards the Attick Shore we find the Isle of *Elisso*, thought to be the *Eloussa* of *Strabo*.

Then is the Rock of *Pblega*, with five others contiguous to it, called *Cumbonisa*.

Between the Isle *Culuri* and *Attica* is the Isle *Lipso Comralia*, or *Psyttale* near to Port *Lion*, where there is a prodigious Number of Hares and Foxes.

Between *Culuri* and *Egena* is seen the Isle called *Lauza*, near to which are three little Rocks.

Between the Isle of *Egena* and the City of *Corinth*, are these Isles, *Argios*, *Thomas*, *Diaporia*, *Ebroeo*, *Agiolani*, *Platonisi*, and another little Rock that has no Name.

Between *Egena* and the Continent of *Saccania*, lie *Angistri*, *Metopi*, *Doroufi* and *Moni*.

Between *Cape Colonne* and *Cape Skilli*, are seen the two Isles called *Kelevinai*;

but

but of all these Isles we have named, *Ege-
na*, *Culuri*, and *Poros*, are only inhabited.

Culuri, so called by *Sophianus*, is by
the Seamen named *Santa Bursia*, and is
the same which was once called *del
Dragone*, from a Dragon in this place
that was killed by *Ceroneus*, the Son of
Nepune and *Salamona*, the Daughter of
Asopus, who gave to the Isle the Name
of *Salamis*, by which *Pliny* and *Strabo*
knew it: There is in it a Village of
its own Name, *Culuri*, of 200 Houses,
situated on its South side, at its Port;
which, as *Monsieur Spon* says, is one of the
biggest in the World, being two miles
broad, and seven long; at its Entrance
lie two Rocks, called *Canuli*, and *Pra-
suli*. *Baudrand*, who gives the Isle
three Names, *Cychria*, *Scinar*, *Pityns-
sar*, says 'tis 10 miles off from *Egena*,
and two from *Attica*: It produces a-
bundance of Wheat, Pitch, Rosin,
Coals, Sponges and Ashes, all which
they carry to *Athens* to sell.

The Islanders are much inclined to
Fishing, and the rather for that their
Shores are usually full of Fish.

The old City of *Salamene*, once a Bi-
shops Seat, Suffragan to the Arch-Bi-
shop

Shop of *Atheni*, is situated four or five Miles off, a little Village of about 20 Houses, called *Ambellachi*, which has a small Port over against *Atheni*, near which is seen a Building like a Monastery, which has the Title of a Metropolis, joyned to another House.

The Circuit of the Isle is 35 miles, containing about a thousand Inhabitants.

Megalo-kira, and *Micro-kira*, that is, the great and little *Kira*, are two Rocks between *Calari* and the *Terrafirma* of *Africa*. Over against *Cape Summia*, otherwise *Cape Colonne*, is the Rock called *Macronisi*, which *Homer* mentions in his *Iliads* under the Name of *Cranæ*. Its first Name was *Helene*, being the place where that Beauty of *Greece* was embraced by her enamour'd Ravisher, *Paris*.

The Isle of Egena.

Egena is an Isle distant from the *Arctic* Coast 18 miles, 25 from Port *Lion*, 12 from the *Morea*, and 21 from

The Second Part.

on *Culuri*. *Strabo* calls it *Egina*
 on *Egina*, the Mother of *Eacus*,
 the Daughter of *Asopus*: *Baudrand*, *Ac-*
me; *Brietius*, *Myrmidonia*; and the
 Mariners, *Engi*; though this Isle has
 6 miles Circuit, yet has it never a
 Port to receive any Vessels, and they
 are obliged to cast Anchor between
Angistri and *Dorusa*, or between it
 and *Moni*; as the *Venetian* Navy did
 during the Wars with *Candia*. Par-
 tridges there increase so, that the Islan-
 ders are forced to search over the Island
 in the Spring to destroy their Eggs,
 lest so great a Production of this Game
 devour up their Corn.

There are yet to be seen two fair
 Monuments of Antiquity, which are
 two Temples, the one situated in the
 North Part of the Isle, by *Pausanias*
 thought to be that, once dedicated to the
 goddess *Venus*; the other stands in a grove
 upon a little Hill of an admirable Aspect;
 'twas built in the Honour of *Jupiter*, by
Eacus, the first King of this Isle; there
 is still to be seen 20 Columns of the
Dorique Order, canellated or fluted
 with their Architraves, placed in a good
 Proportion.

The

The City of the same Name with the Isle, *Egena*, was once honoured with a Bishops Seat suffragan to the Arch-Bishop of *Athens*, and famous by the Birth of *Paul de Medicis*, but is now reduced to a small Burrough joyned to the Fortrefs, considerable only for its situation upon a very high steep Rock, whence are discovered many of the Isles of the *Archipelago*, even to *Ani-milo*.

This Isle was once subject to Duke *Galeotto Malatesta*, by his Marriage with the Daughter of *Anthony*, King of *Boetia*; whence it came afterwards to be under the *Venerians*. But *Frederic Barbarossa*, having entred the Isles of the *Archipelago*, advanced as far as *Egena*, intending its Conquest, thinking doubtless, that all the rest would bring but little glory in Comparison of this, which was then full of People and well defended under the Government of *Francesco Sorian*, who there ruled for the Republick.

Anno 1674, *Francesco Morosini*, Captain General of the Army of the Republick, setting Sail in the *Archipelago*, for the Exaction of the Contributions, being

being to refresh the Slaves of his Galley,
was informed that *Egena* was full of a
sort of barbarous People who waited
out for an opportune Season to trans-
port themselves in small Barks to *Ca-*
na: This, back'd with the refusal they
made of paying the Imposition, made
him take up a Resolution to reduce
them by Force; wherefore having lan-
ded his Forces, and begun the Attack;
he soon repressed the boldness of the
Defenders; and having brought them
to yeild at Discretion, he pillaged the
Place, and then demolish'd it, condem-
ning 300 of the *Greeks*, and 40 *Turks*
to the Galleys.

Of

Of the maritime Places between the *Morea* and the *Negropont*.

Megara.

M*egara* is seated on a Mountain in *Achaia*, at an equal Distance of 26 miles between *Athens* and *Corinth*. 'Tis at present a Town, inhabited proportionably to the Houses, which are about 400, very low and meanly built, for the most Part of Turves dried in the Sun, and covered with Boughs, and Earth upon them; all the Inhabitants are *Greeks*, zealous Observers of their Ceremonies. The *Turks* dare not dwell there since one of their Vayvodes was taken away by the Corsairs. It was once the Capital City of the Territory of *Megara*, confining on *Eleusina*, of old belonging to *Athens*, being the richest Part of their Dominions; *Pandion*, dying, left it to King *Pila*, whereof these two Remains are the witnesses,



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es, viz. the Tomb of Pandion yet
seen in this Territory, and that
Nisus, who gave the Seigniorship of
Megara to Egus, as being the oldest of
the Race; he had under his Command
Megara with all the Country as far as
the Corinth; whence it comes that at this
day a little Port is called Nisus,
which is two miles from the Town on
the Edge of the Gulf of Egus, once an
harbour for the Ships of Megara.

During the Reign of Codrus, those
of Peloponnesus, having declared War
against the Athenians, without gaining
any Fruit of their Attempts, in their
return surprized Megara; and so it
became subject to the Corinthians, for
those that took it gave it to the Corin-
thians and others of their Confederates
that would go to dwell there; from
which time the Megareans changed
their Customs and Dialect into the
Doric.

Authors speak diversly of the Original
of the Name; and there is an Opin-
ion, that it was called Megara in the
Reign of Carnus the Son of Phoroneus,
who were the two first that consecra-
ted Temples to the Honour of the
Goddess

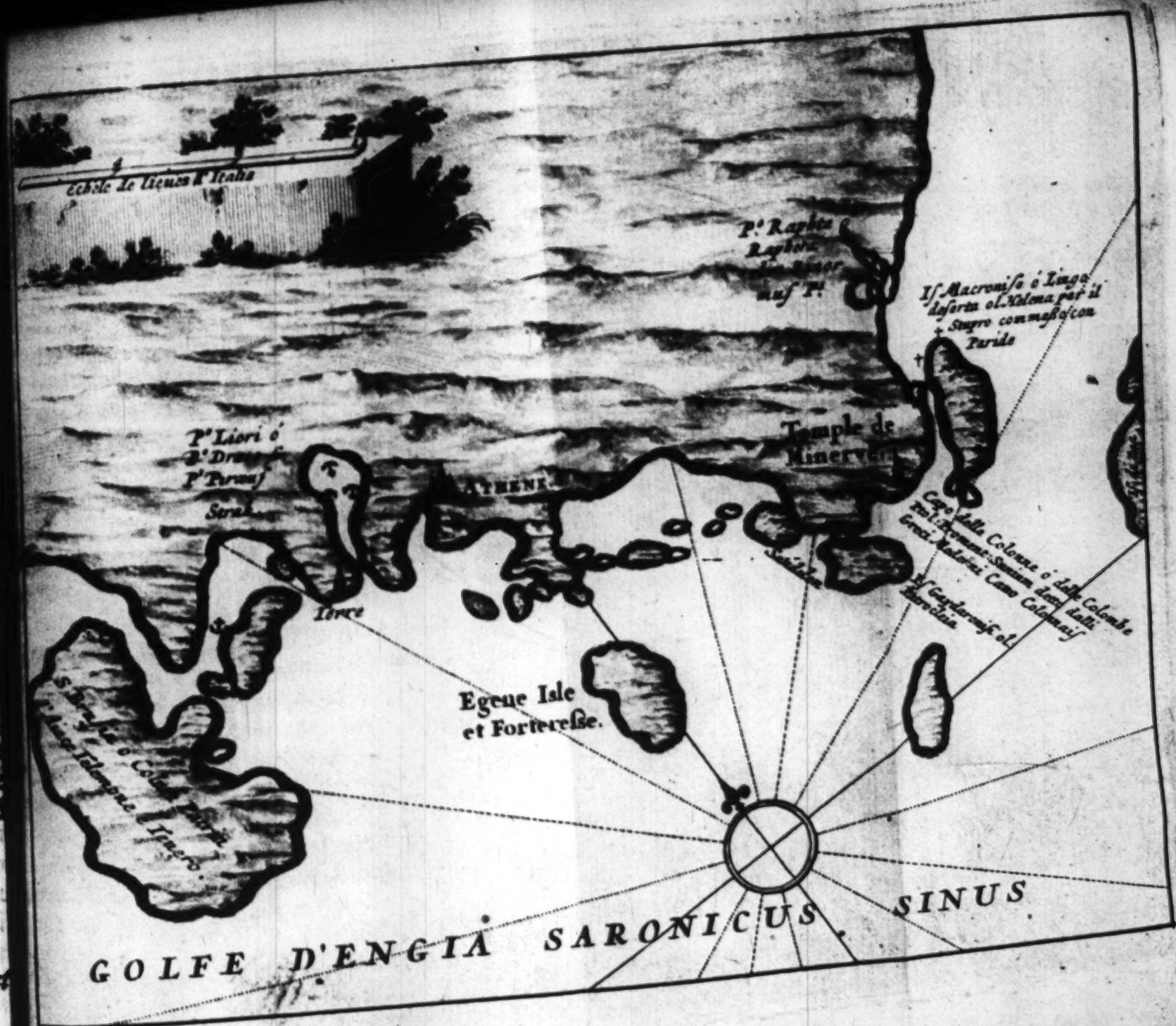
Goddeſſe *Ceres*. The *Baotians* report that *Megarus* the Son of *Neptune*, who dwelt in *Oncheſto*, haſting with an Army to the Succour of *Niſus*, beat *Minos*, was killed in the Combat, and being buried in this place, gave the name of *Megara* to the City before called *Niſa*. The Chronicles of the *Megarians* otherwiſe relate the Story of *Megarus*; for they affirm that he ſucceeded *Niſus* in the Government, having eſpouſed his Daughter called *Findeſ*: So that 'tis not ſtrange they ſhould be named *Megarians* from their King, they being once called *Lelegians* from *Lelegus*, another of their Kings, who coming from *Egorio*, was crowned King of this Place.

On the North of the Town in the Plain, ſtand nine or ten Churches, about which ſtood once a Village called *Palaeochorio*, the old Village which is now forſaken and ſuffered to fall to ruin. If time had not worn away all that anciently was great and beautiful, we ſhould yet ſee ſtanding a great number of ſtately Edifices, once the Glory and Ornament of *Megara*, and whole broken Remains now ſurpriſe

those that look on them. Amongst others there was a Fountain, where the Work-man had bestowed all the Delicacies and Beauties of Art. Not far from this Fountain was a Temple, in which stood the Images of the twelve Gods, the Work of *Praxiteles*, together with the Effigies of the Emperors, the stateliest Show in the World. *Megara* also boasted in the brass Statue of *Diana*, by the name of *Salvatrix*, by them erected to her, in acknowledgment of the aid they believed they had from her, when their City was dangerously attacked by the Army of *Mardonius*. For it fell out, that this General marching in the Night lost his way, and in his error taking a Mountain for his Enemies, which he sought after, he sent all his Arms and Warlike Machins that way: So the *Megaraeans* falling upon him without Arms, had the advantage that might be expected from such a mischance. Near this was also the Magnificent Temple of Olympick *Jupiter*, in which was the admirable Figure of that false God made of Gold, Ivory, and Clay; though that Statue was not
K brought

brought to its perfection, the *Megarians* so unwillingly bearing the *Athenian* Yoke, that they could not think upon any Work of Glory; and indeed they were unable, being so charged with Subsidies and Impositions, which the *Athenians* laid on them, to provide a new for the *Peloponnesian* War. The rich Works that were to be the Ornaments of this Statue remained imperfect, and were laid in the back part of the Temple, where hung as a Trophy the Rostrum of a Galley, which those of *Megara* had won from the *Athenians*, when they retook the Isle of *Salamina*, which had been forced from them.

At *Megara* also one might have the Curiosity to go into the Rock called *Caria*, of *Carus* the Son of *Phoroneus*, where one might discover the Temple of *Bacchus Nitelius*, and at the same time that of *Venus Epistrophia*, called the Oracle of the Night.





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Port Lion.

Port-Lion or *Porta-Lione*, is so named from a marble Lion, ten foot high, that stands on the Shore of the Port. The Modern Greeks call it *Porto Drago*, and *Cicero* and *Sirabo Piræus Portus*. It has likewise had the name of *Athenæus Portus*, and is the Northern Part of the Gulf of *Engia*. The entrance into this Port is narrow, so that scarce two Gallies can get in at a time; but when one is in there is every where a good bottom, except in one of its Creeks, which is almost filled up. 'Tis capable of a great number of Vessels, *Pliny* says a thousand, and *Sirabo* four hundred, and the *Poreolane* of the Mediterranean five hundred, allowing it ten braces depth, but *Monfieur Spon*, an exact Author, and of good reputation, has remarked, that as our Vessels are much larger than those of the Ancients, so now scarce above forty or fifty can be ranged there.

The greatest Trade of this Port is of

Pl. l. 7. c.
37. *Porto-lane* is a Book in Folio of the description of the Ports.

of the *Velanede*, that is gathered from the green Oaks of *Elenfis*, and of Goats hair.

Before *Themistocles* was Prince of the *Athenians*, they kept not their Vessels in this Port, but in that of *Phalerus*, because it was not far from their City. And from this Port they say *Meneftreus* set sail with a Fleet for *Troy*; and before him *Theseus* when he went to revenge himself on *Minos* for the death of *Androgeus*. But *Themistocles* being chosen Prince, and judging that the *Pireus* was the most commodious, for that it had three distinct Ports for Vessels, he fell to work to make it senesible, and made a wall three miles long, which reached quite to the City. These walls were called *Macra Teichi*, which were thrown down by *Sylla*, and of which yet the Foundations are to be seen. On the great Port of *Pireus* once stood the Tomb of *Themistocles*; the Place dedicated to *Pallas* and *Jupiter*, being a very long Lodgment for those that dwelt along the Sea side, and several other Antiquities, as may be seen in *Pausanias*.



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ATHENS.

AThens is one of the most Ancient Cities of Greece, the Seat of an Archbishop, and the Capital of *Aetia*. Its Situation is not far from the Gulf of *Engia*, which makes part of the *Ionian* Sea. King *Cecrops* first laid the Foundations, and called it from his own name *Cecropia*; but its perfection was owing to *Theseus*, who enlarged it, obliging those in the Country to come and dwell there. The Cittadel still kept the name of *Cecropia*, till at last 'twas named *Acropolis*. 'Tis built upon a living Rock precipitious on all sides, except on the West where the entrance is. The East and South walls make two sides of a Square, the rest is not so regular, but answers to the Points and Windings of the Rock. 'Tis a thousand two hundred ordinary paces round; but at the bottom of the Hill plainly appear the Foundations of another wall, which encompassed it almost round, and rendred it the more difficult to scale. The Souldiers

of the Garrison are in pay during their whole Lives, and dwell there with their Families. They still are upon the watch against all surprise, by reason of the frequent inroads of the Pirates. The Citadel is almost at an equal distance, between two high Hills; one of an equal height with it on the South-West, about a Falconet shot off, is called *Me-
selon*; the other is Mount *Anchesmus*, which is so rugged, that 'twere hard to plant a Battery of great Guns there-
on against the City and Citadel; be-
sides there is no Plain upon it, only sharp Points of the Rock upon one of which is the Chapel of *Agis-Georgios*, where once stood the Statue of *Ar-
chesmian Jupiter*. The lower part of the Town is on the North of the Cita-
del, and when one comes from the Sea-
wards it is so covered by it, that the Houses of the Citadel only can be seen, whence several, not having the curiosity to land, have thought, that of all the Grandure of *Adens* the Castle only now remained. This Situation is very advantageous for it, as to the health of its Inhabitants, for the Climate being hot, 'tis much better to lie open to
to
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the refreshing North Winds, than to the Southern Burnings.

After all its Revolutions there is yet to be seen very fine Antiquities, the chief whereof are, the Temple of Victory of the *Ionick* Order; which the *Turks* make now their Magazin of Powder.

The Arsenal of *Licurgus* of the *Doric* Order, in which they lay up their Arms and Artillery.

The Temple of *Minerva* of the *Doric* Order changed now into a *Mahometan* Mosque.

The Lantern of *Demosthenes*, now serving as a Receptacle to the *P. P. Capuchins*.

The Tower of the Winds of an Octogonal Figure, whereof *Andronicus Cyrrhestes* gave the Model, and *Vernvins* has described.

The Temple of *Theseus*.

The Foundations of *Areopagus*, &c.

There is in *Athens* eight or nine thousand Inhabitants, three quarters whereof are *Greeks*, and the rest *Turks*, who have four Mosques in the City, and a fifth in the Castle. No *Jews* are permitted there, for the *Athenians*

Of the Maritime Places

are as cunning as they, whence the Proverb, *God defend us from the Jews of Salonica, the Greeks of Athens, and the Turks of Negropont.*

The Habit of the *Greeks* of Athens is very different from that of the *Turks*, for they wear only strait Garments of black, or some dark Colours.

The City at present is divided into eight Parts, called *Platomata*, which are

<i>Placa</i>	}	<i>Boreas Platoma</i>
<i>Sotiras tu Cotaki</i>		<i>Pfri Platoma</i>
<i>Mono Calusi</i>		<i>Gerlada</i>
<i>Roumbi</i>		<i>Agioi Colymboi, or Olympoi.</i>

As to its Terretory, it once contained an hundred seventy four Burroughs or Villages, whereof some were as big as Cities; at this time the most of them are in the Plain of *Mesoia* or *Mesopia*, wherein are the following Villages;

<i>Metropolis</i>	}	near to <i>Rafii</i>
<i>Keratia</i>		
<i>Misochori</i>		
<i>Chovarades</i>		

Elada

Elada
Marco-Poulo, there is another *Marca-*
Poulo

Carsala
Phygla
Carela
Alopeki
Carla
Balambasi
Bouza
Arvaso
Agoupi.

And these that are almost ruined, and
are now called only *Zengalata* or *Far-*

Pikerni
Basi
Lacambasi
Lambriano
Lambrica in the way to *Athens*, at *Cape*
Colonne
Paleo Lambrica, the Ruins of the Anci-
ent *Lampra*

Elimbo
Egnapyrghi
Pitia
Draona

In the other Territories of *Arbens*,
are,

Caramamet, at the foot of Mount *Thymettus*

Marousi, near *Penteli* deserted

Calandri, in the way to *Penteli*

Gifissia, in the way to *Marathon*, formerly *Cephyssia*

Basi Coumaria, behind *Penteli*

Stamati, in the way to *Marathon*, now ruined

Beloufa, deserted

Chionrka

Grammatico

Calingi, as you go from *Marathon* to *Negropont*

Varnada

Limico

Calamo

Marcopoulo

} on the *Euripus*.

Near to *Arbens* amongst the Olive Grounds.

Sepollia or *Sopollia*

Mainidi

Cacovaones

Parischa

Ambelokipous,

Amelokipous, in the way to *Penteli*
Callirhoe, a few Houses near the Foun-
tain.

This City was once an Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a School of Ver-
tue; and all the Princes that have pos-
sessed it, have been ambitious to leave
their Names upon some Monuments,
thereby to gain an immortality in the
Memory of man. Thus we find out
upon a Portal, a Greek Verse, signify-
ing, that this is the City of *Adrian*, and
not of *Theseus*.

In the course of Time it has been
subject to several Princes by divers
Misfortunes, to which it has yielded.
Sylla after a long Siege took it, and
made it subject to the Common-wealth
of *Rome*. *Bajazet* triumphed over it
when it was under the command of *A-*
risonicus the *Epicurean* Philosopher. Af-
ter that *Renier Acciaioli* having the Do-
minion of it, yielded it to the *Venetian*
Republick; but it returned again under
the Government of the same *Acciaioli*,
who at once possessed *Attica* and *Bao-*
tia.

Anno 687.
from the
Foundati-
on of
Rome.

In the Year 1455. it was besieged by
Mahomet

Mahomet the Second, and reduced for want of Succours; since which it has still remained under the *Ottoman* Empire.

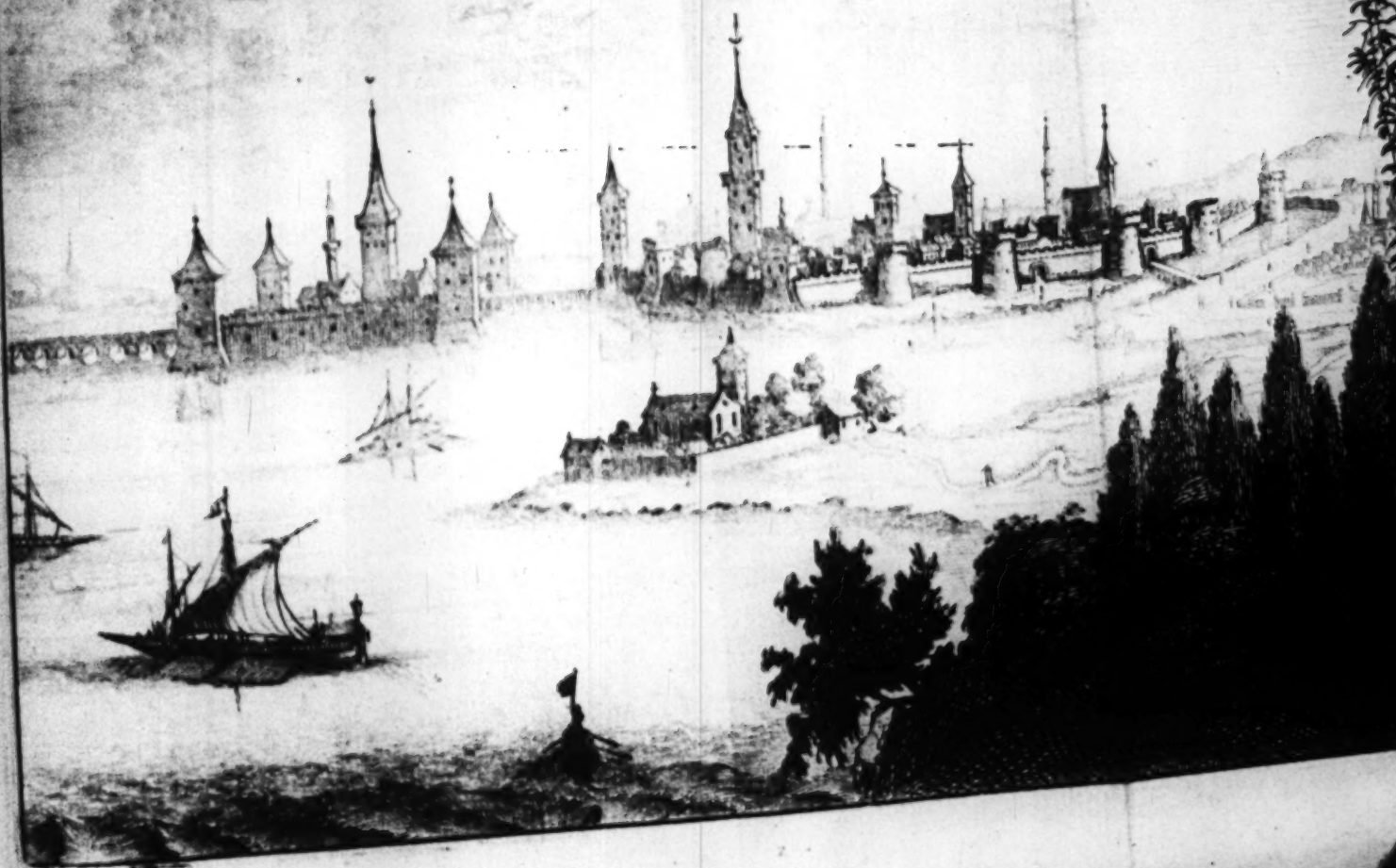
The Isle and Kingdom of Negropont.

THE Isle of *Negropont* is the most considerable of all the Isles in the *Archipelago*. It has had divers Names, and that of *Negropont* has by corruption been changed into *Egripont*; the *Turks* call it *Egrihas*, the *Latins* *Eubœa*, either from the Retreat of the Daughter of *Asopus*, or of *Inachus* thither, whom the Poets feign to be turned into a Cow; which from its lowing is named *Eubœa*.

It has also been called *Macris* from the Channel called so in Greek, *Abantias* from the People *Abantides*, *Calcis* and *Chalcondantis*: *Pliny* likewise gives it the name of *Asopis*, and *Strabo* says 'twas called *Oche*, and that once 'twas called *Ellopie* from *Ellopus* the Son of *Jupiter*.

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Some have thought that this Isle was once joyned to *Bæotia*, and thence separated by Earth-quakes; or as others say, by the swift and impetuous course of the waves, which make the Canal called *Enripus*. The Isle is three hundred sixty five miles round, in length, from *South* to *North* ninety miles, and forty broad, and twenty in the narrowest part. At which place it is joyned by a Bridge to the main Land.

It is, as it were, encompassed with two Promontories, *Cape Lithar*, and *Cape dell' Oro*. The first facing the Gulf of *Volo* is by *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*, called *Cenæum Promontorium*, by *Pliny* *Caniæum*, and by *Niger Canaia*. Near this Promontory was the coast of *Artemisia*, so called from a Temple of that name there erected: At which place the Greeks shelter'd their naval forces, during their wars with the King of *Persia*. The second looking toward the East part of the *Archipelago*, *Ptolemy* calls *Caphareum Promontorium*, *Sophianus Chymium*, *Niger Capo figera*, *Stephanus Catherew*, *Lycophron Zarax*, *Isacius Xylophagos*. Upon the Top of this Promontory, *Nauplius* King of *Negropont* made fires,
that

that the *Grecian* Army returning from *Troy*, might by the light thereof arrive safely at the Haven. There was formerly three cities in the Isle, which made it famous, *Ellopie*, *Histia* and *O-raeus* Cities, that were joyned together by reason of their vicinity.

The Capital City of the Kingdom of *Negropont* was at first called in the *Athenian* Tongue *Calcis*; and then it took the name of the Kingdom it self. It was once the seat of a Bishop, *Suffragan* to the Arch-Bishop of *Athens*; afterwards 'twas raised to an Arch-Bishoprick.

'Tis situated on the banks of the *Euripus*: The compass of its walls is about two miles, but there are more houses and people in the Saburbs, where the *Christians* dwell, than in the City, inhabited by *Turks* and *Jews*. The *Turks* have there two Mosques, and two others without, where the *Christians* also have their Churches. The *Jews* have an house, where they instruct the Youth. All the Inhabitants make about 15000. The City is divided from the Suburbs by a great Ditch with a flat bottom, in a smooth and even ground.

There is a Captain *Basha* that commands

mands the whole Isle, and part of *Baotia*, who has in his absence his *Kiaja* or Lieutenant, and his *Subkiaja*. There is also a *Bey* or Lord, who has some *Revenues*, and is obliged to maintain a *Galley*. At the place where the strait of the *Euripus* is narrowest to pass over into the Isle, they go over a stone bridge of five little Arches not above thirty paces long, and so under a Tower in the middle of the Channel, built by the *Venetians*, where *St. Mark* is yet seen over the Gate. From the Tower to the City is but one Draw-bridge about twenty paces long, built on sharp bottomed boats, which is raised half to the Tower, and the other half to the City, to give passage to the *Galleys* and other Vessels, which cannot easily be done without taking in their Oars.

There is also to be seen the Episcopal City, at present called *Carisso*, once *Chironia*, which *Strabo* names *Caristus* and *Caristos*, *Sophianus* *Castel Rosso*, and the *French Chateauroux*; it acknowledges *Calpis* for its Metropolis, being sixty miles distant. It stands near *Cape Casareo*. There was besides another Episcopal City *Eretria*, which *Malerius* calls *Rocho*,

Rocho, which in his time was not less famous than *Calcis*, which once was an *Asbenian* Colony built on the banks of the *Euripus* before the first destruction of *Troy*: both these Cities have perisht by the falsness of their own Inhabitants; So that now their names only remain: They were once pillaged and burnt by *Darius*.

The soil of the Isle is stony and sandy, but this is only upon the top, for digging deeper they find it very good. There are several Forests, where good ship timber may be cut. Near *Caristm* is a Mountain of the same name of very beautiful marble: And near to it is found the *Arbestas* stone, which may be spun and made into cloth, which by putting in the fire grows white. There were formerly in the Territory of *Calcis* Iron and copper Mines, which are now lost. The Isle produces cotton enough to make Sails for a great Navy. There are several hot baths. It is watered with two Rivers, *Fimileus* and *Cereus*, of which the Poets said, that one made the Sheep have black wool, the other white. In fine the Isle abounds in all things; and Pope *Pius* the fifth advised several great Captains to go and begin

begin the War with the *Turk* in this Kingdom; because it is capable of maintaining a whole Army, besides it has good Ports on the side of the Continent. It is true indeed, that when one is once there, he can by no means get out to save himself. There are several places on the South part, the most considerable whereof is called *Spiritus*.

When *Pietro Zani* was Doge, the Republick enlarged their Dominions by this beautiful Kingdom, which was yielded to them by the Emperor of *Constantinople*, as a reward for the good services they had done him. The first Governour that was sent was *Pietro Barbo*, named *il Zanco*.

Anno 1469. the *Turks* attempting the Conquest of it, came with three hundred Sail. At first they made a Bridge upon the *Euripus*, that so they might land their Troops upon the Campaign of the Isle; but those of the Country so vigorously opposed them, that they were forced to return to their Gallies. Within a Month *Mahomet* came himself with an Army of twelve thousand Men: He made a new Bridge over the Channel, from the Church of *St. Mark*, a mile off
of

of the City, and by this means made himself a way to attach *Negropont*. This City was in some sort fortified at that time, and had in it in Garrison twenty four thousand Men under *Ludovico Calbo* and *Paolo Erizzo* Commanders. The last had been Governour of the City, and tho his time was expired, yet he would not leave the place, when he might contribute by his Arms and Counsel, to its defence, and signalize his zeal for the Service of his Country. The *Turks* raised several Batteries in divers places, and continually plaid upon the Walls. And four times march'd to the assault, where four thousand *Turks* were killed. The Place was besieged by Sea and Land, and extremely pressed on all hands; yet the besieged still defended themselves with advantage, and had already sustained a months Siege, when a treasonable practice was discovered. For a little Girl found a letter, wherein was mentioned the means and way of delivering up the place to the *Ortomans*. This letter was directed to *Thomaso Schiava*. *Luigi Delfino* transported with indignation against the Traitor, attacked him
openly

openly, and by meer force made him discover all the base Intrigues he had with the *Turks*.

—The besieged still animated more and more in their defence, gave daily notable proofs of their courage and constancy; but at last they were almost wearied out with continual labour and fatigue. In these extremities, they, who had the Guard of *Porte Bureliana*, ran away from their Post, and left the place the twelfth of July, 1649.

The Enemy soon perceiving the place deserted, and the entrance of the Gate free for them, entered the Town, and gave in all places dreadful marks of their Barbarity. *Calbo* was killed in the Place, and *Bondulmiero* in his house. *Paolo Erizzo* being retrenched in an advantageous Post, valiantly defended himself, and the *Sultan* promised him life if he would deliver himself up, which having done the cruel *Turk* broke his word, and caused him to be sawed in two. One of his Daughters a very beautiful Virgin chose rather to be stabb'd than receive the Sultans caresses. All were murdered above twenty years old. This done *Mahomet* left the City with

with a Garrison for the Guard of the whole Isle and Kingdom.

Of the Ebb and Flow of the Euripus.

THE *Euripus* is a strait of the *Egean* Sea, so narrow, that scarce one Galley can pass it (under a Bridge that is made over it) between the Cittadel and the Tower or Dungeon of *Negrepont*. It has been called *Euripus Euboeus*, from the old name of the Isle, or *Chalcidicus* from the ancient City *Chalcis*; the *Latins* named it *Euripus*, tho' of the place *Egripus*, the *Italians* *Stretto di Negreponte*, and the *French* l' *Euripe de Chalcidoine*, or *le deroit de l' Euripe*. It is about sixty miles long with little Gulfs in divers places.

Its Ebb and Flow is doubtless one of the greatest wonders in the World, and it is fabled, that *Aristotle* drowned himself in it out of grief that he could not find out the cause thereof.

Antiphilus, a Native of *Bizamium*, says in a Greek Epigram, that the *Euripus* rises and falls six times; *Strabo*, *Pliny*

from Negropont to Salonichi.

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by and Suidas, with several others, hold, that it flows and ebbs seven times a day.

Pomponius Mela assures us, that this is done fourteen times a day, tho it seems by his words, that he means, that the Euripus continually ebbs and flows fourteen times in 24 hours. These are his words, lib. 2. cap. 7. *Mare rapidum et alterno cursu septies nocte fluctibus invicem versis, adeo immodicè fluens, ut ventos etiam ac plenis velis navigia frustretur.* That is, the Sea is there very rapid, running sometimes one way, sometimes the other seven times in a night, and as oft in the day with returning waves, with that violence that they prevail against the winds, and put a stop to ships under Sail.

Seneca seems to be of the same Opinion in one of his Tragedies, where he thus speaks :

*Euripus undas flectit instabilis vagas,
Septemque cursu flectit, & rapidem refert
Dum lassa Titan mergat Oceano Juba.*

Swift

Swift Euripus receives within his breast
Seven times the floods, as oft are out-
ward prest,

While Tinas drives his weary Steeds to
rest.

It seems also that Pliny would express
the same, that it flows and ebbs seven
times a day, and as often at night,
though his words are not very clear.

*Quorundam Aestuariorum privata natura
est, velut Taurominiensi sapins et in Euboea
Jepries die ac nocte reciprocant:* That
is, there are Currents of a very peculiar
Nature, as that of the Taurominians,
which often goes, and returns, and that of
the Euripus, which does so seven times in
a day and night.

Tinas Livius thinks he has hit the
truth better, than the rest. The Euripus,
says he, has not seven regular ebbs
and flows in a day, as the common report
is, but it runs sometimes one way, some-
times another, like the wind, as a Tor-
rent, falling with precipitation from a moun-
tain. This agrees very well with the
irregular days, but he is mistaken when
he adds, that there is no Port worse,
than that of Calcis, by reason of the
Current;

Current; for this ebbing and flowing, does not at all disorder the Vessels, which have room enough to keep themselves from the Current, either in the great Port, which is covered with the walls of the Cittadel, or in that on the other side of the Bridge, as Father *Babin* the Jesuit observed, Anno 1669. when the *Turkish Navy* wintered at *Negropont*.

The same Father, considered the course of the *Euripus*, at several times. There are eighteen or nineteen days each month, or to say better each Moon, whereon 'tis regular, and eleven others, wherein 'tis irregular, and broken. Such are the Terms, they use at *Negropont*, to describe this wonder of Nature.

It is in its force and vigour, or to speak plainer, it is regular from the three last days of the old Moon, till the eighth of the new, and on the ninth 'tis irregular and broken, and remains so troubled, till the thirteenth inclusively. On the fourteenth it comes to it self again, and resumes its Forces; but grows disorderly again, from the twenty first to the 27, as will be better understood by the following Table.

A Table of the Regular, and Irregular flowing and ebbing of the Euripus, according to the Age of the Moon.

New Moon.	1.	Regular, as the Ocean.	
	2.	Regular.	
	3.	Regular.	
	4.	Regular.	
	5.	Regular.	
	6.	Regular.	
	7.	Regular.	
First Quarter.	8.	Regular.	
	9.	Irregular.	} of 12. 13.
	10.	Irregular.	
	11.	Irregular.	
	12.	Irregular.	
	13.	Irregular.	} or 14. Ebbs and Flows.
	14.	Regular.	
Full Moon.	15.	Regular.	
	16.	Regular.	
	17.	Regular.	
	18.	Regular.	
	19.	Regular.	
	20.	Regular.	
	21.	Irregular.	

- Last Quarter.
- 22. Irregular.
 - 23. Irregular.
 - 24. Irregular.
 - 25. Irregular.
 - 26. Irregular.
 - 27. Regular.
 - 28. Regular.
 - 29. Regular.

So each Moon there is eleven days of irregularity, and 18 or 19 others; that are regular. It is then irregular from the first Quarter, to about the full Moon, and after the last Quarter it begins again to be irregular.

During the time of its Irregularity in one natural day, that is, in twenty four or twenty five hours, there is eleven, twelve, thirteen, and sometimes fourteen Floods and Ebbs, according to the observations of the same Father; and as those assure us, that are daily at the Mills, and find the wheels alter often in a day, as the Stream turns. So that the Flood does not come only seven times in a day, as the Ancients wrote, but much frequenter.

When the Course of the *Enripus* is regular for the other eighteen or

nineteen days; 'tis like the Ocean, and Gulf of *Venice*, that is in twenty four, or twenty five hours, it has but two Floods and Ebbs, and every day retards it one hour; as in the Ocean, it is six hours coming in, and as long going out, whether in Summer, or whether the wind be violent or calm. On the irregular days, it flows about half an hour, and ebbs three quarters of an hour.

All the Tides of the *Euripus*, whether regular, or irregular, differ in two particulars, from those of the Ocean; first, that in high water, it rises not above one Foot, and very rarely two, whereas the Ocean rises sometimes eighty cubits, as in the Ports of *Britain*, though in the Isles of *America*, it mounts not higher, than in the *Euripus*.

The other difference, is that in the Ocean, when the water sinks and abates, it retires into the deep Sea, as on the contrary, it raises it self, and covers more ground, when it approaches the Sides. The *Euripus* is quite after another manner, for its Flood happens, when its waters run towards the Isles of the *Archipelago*, where is a much greater

greater Sea ; and its Ebb is when it runs towards *Theſſaly*, and through the Channel, by which the Galleys paſs to go towards *Theſſalonica*, as a ſhorter and ſafer way to *Conſtantinople*.

Between high and low water, there is a ſhort interval, when the water ſeems quiet and ſtill, and like ſtanding water ſo that ſtraws and feathers lie upon the water without motion, provided there be no wind.

Cafar d' Arcons, who printed in *French* a Book in *Quarto*, concerning the Ebb and Flow of the Sea, has a particular Paragraph of the Tides of the *Enripus*.

The Explication of the Draught of Volo.

- A. The Mole.
- B. The Magazines.
- C. The Gate on the Sea ſide.
- D. The Towers flanking the Fortreſs.
- E. The Moſque.
- F. The ſides of the Gulf of *Volo*.

The Fortrefs of Volo.

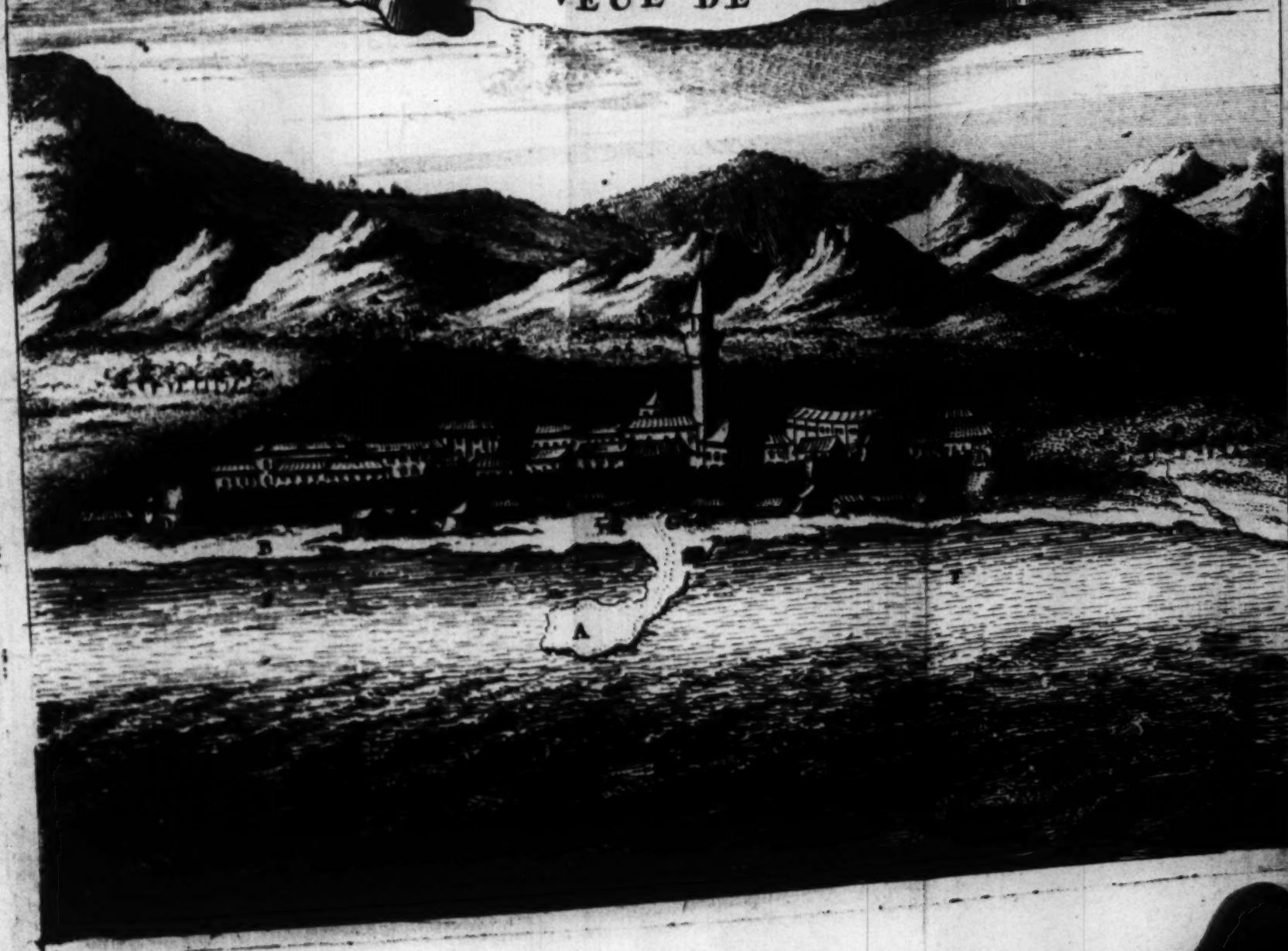
THE Fortrefs of Volo, known to the
Lains by the name of *Pagasa*, is
 situated in that Part of *Theffaly*, which is
 most joyned to *Magnesia*; a small Coun-
 try of *Macedonia*, nine miles from *Di-*
metrias; or as *Livy* and *Pliny* *Demetrias*
 and at the edge of the Gulf commonly
 called *del Volo*. *Pliny* names it *Pagasi-*
cus finus, *Pelasgicus finus*, *Ptolemy* *Pagasi-*
licus, *Strabo* *Pagaseus*, *Mela* *Jolciacus*, *O-*
vid *Demetriacus*, *Lucio* *Macedonicus*, *Oro-*
sius *Golfe d' Armiro*.

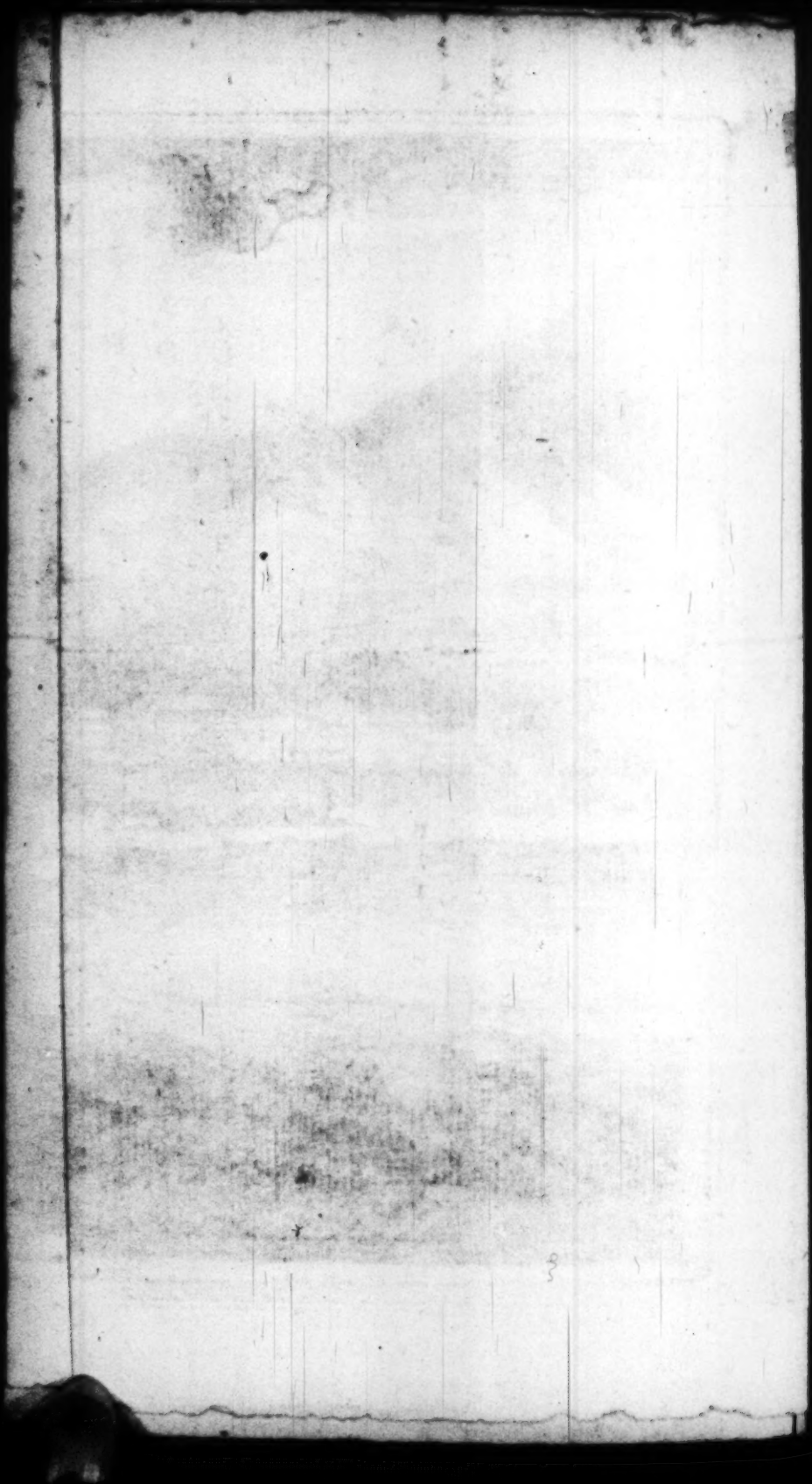
The Fortrefs is built after the old fa-
 shion, and takes up a great space, a few
 paces from the Sea, where it has a large
 Port, and of good Anchorage. It
 is according to **Bleau* at 31 deg. 31
min Lat. and according to *Castaldo*
 at forty deg. fifty *min.* lat. and forty
 eight deg. forty *min.* Longitude.

In this place, the *Turks*, lay up grea
 military Ammunitions, and provision
 of Corn and Bisket, brought them thi-
 ther from all the Provinces round about
 that abound in them. Captain *Moro-*
fini

* *Bleau.*
vol. 2. l. 7.
pag. 9.

VEUE DE VOLO.



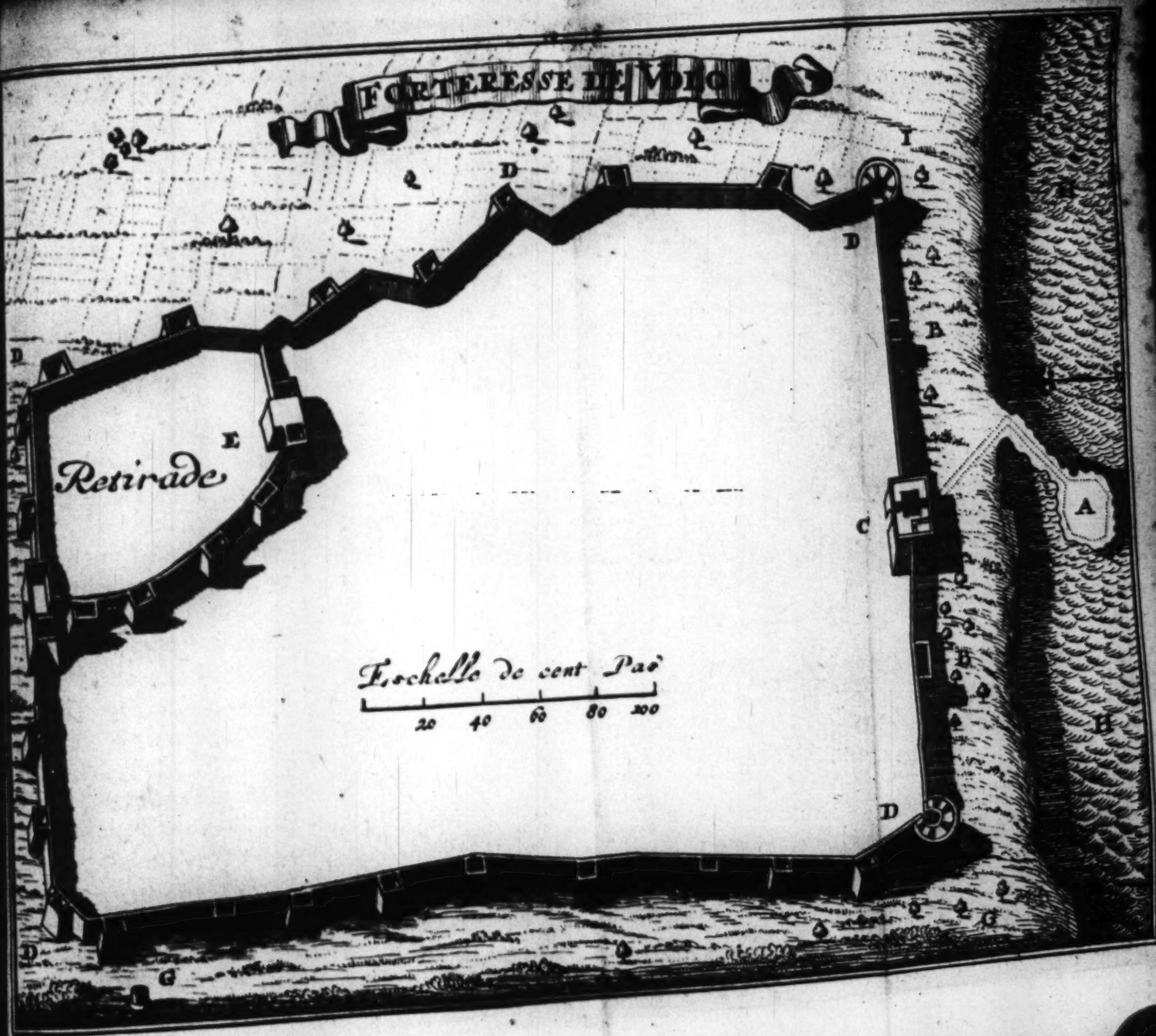


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fini, who was Proveditor of the Army, Anno 1655. being informed of the matter, resolved to turn his Arms against this Fortrefs, designing to raze it as soon as he had it, concluding by that means, he should deprive the Enemy of a great advantage, and at the same time furnish his Army with Provision for a long time. He neglected nothing, that might gain a good Success to his Enterprize. He lay with his whole Army before the Fortrefs, and began to attack it very briskly with great shot. These beginnings were of the greater advantage to the Besiegers, in that the *Turks* never expected so hot an onset. The danger increased every moment, and the loss grew more certain; but they could not as yet be brought to think upon a Capitulation, nor of rendering the place. But when they saw the Petard fastened to the Gate, and the Ladders at the walls, they had no more Courage to defend it. They, that were at the Gates, left them, and they upon the walls deserted them, all seeking safety in their heels. The Bassa that commanded it, and an *Aga*, at first thought to save themselves in a place built in the form

Of the Maritime Places

of a little Castle in the Fortrefs; but perceiving the Necesity of miserably Perishing there, lest they should be shut in, immediately went out of it. Thus General *Morosini* succeeded gloriously in this Expedition; he presently ordered all the Bisket found in the Place, and which amounted to above four Millions of Livres, to be transported; they also found there other Ammunition, and 27 great Guns: Then he set on fire the Magazines, Houses, and Mosques; and wholly to raze it, before he left the Place, he levelled the Walls to the ground with his Cannon.

The Gulf and City of Salonichi or Thessalonica.

THE Gulf of *Salonichi* has an Extent of 140 Miles length; it is bounded by a very beautiful Plain, whence it is necessarily exposed to the Winds, and therefore very dangerous to the Sea-man: In that Place where it most wears away the Land, is a very advantageous and spacious Port. There is

from Negropont to Salonichi.

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s situated, partly on an Hill, and partly on a Declivity, as the Ground goes, the famous City of *Macedonia*, called usually *Salonichi*, or otherwise *Thessalonique*; near it, on the West side, glides down the River *Vardar*, which *Ptolemy* and *Strabo* call *Axius Fluvius*, others *Bardarus* and *Bardarius Fluvius*, very full of Fish, and its Banks covered and adorned with goodly Trees. The Walls of the City are flanked with several Towers, and as to its circuit some make it ten, others twelve miles. It has three Forts to defend it; the first, being the least, comes first in view at the Entrance or Landing-Place at some distance from the old City; 'tis Mouted with 20 great Guns. The two others are situated within View of the Sea, at the highest Part of the Wall, furnished with 30 or 40 Cannon; on the Land side is a Fortrefs like that of the seven Towers at *Constantinople*; this commands the whole Town, being built on a little Hill, at the Foot whereof is a very great Number of Houses making a Suburbs, encompassed with a Wall apart, but which joyns to the City. There are in this place a numerous

L'4.

People,

People, and the great Number of Habitations that are built in the Plain are but low and base, and not sufficient to contain the great Numbers of *Jews* that dwell in them: Besides they are not a little incommoded by the horrid stink that is in the Streets, they are so narrow.

There is a considerable Trade, as well from the commodiousness of its Situation, as for the great Quantity of Silk, Wool, Skins of all sorts, Wax, Gun-powder, Corn, Cotton, and Iron. The *Jews* most busy themselves in Traffick, and have to themselves the Manufacture of Stuffs to cloath the Janizaries; and by this means they find a Way to employ the Tribute they are obliged to pay the Grand Seignior. There are in it 48 Mosques, in which is comprehended the Church of St. *Demetrius*, of three Iles, born up with very fair Pillars, where St. *Paul* Preached once; and that of St. *Sophia*, built by the Emperour, *Justinian*, thirty Greek Churches, thirty six great Synagogues, and many other small ones. The Governour has the Title of *Mula*, and his Place makes him very considerable at the Port.

In

LES DARDANELLES
DE LEPANTHE

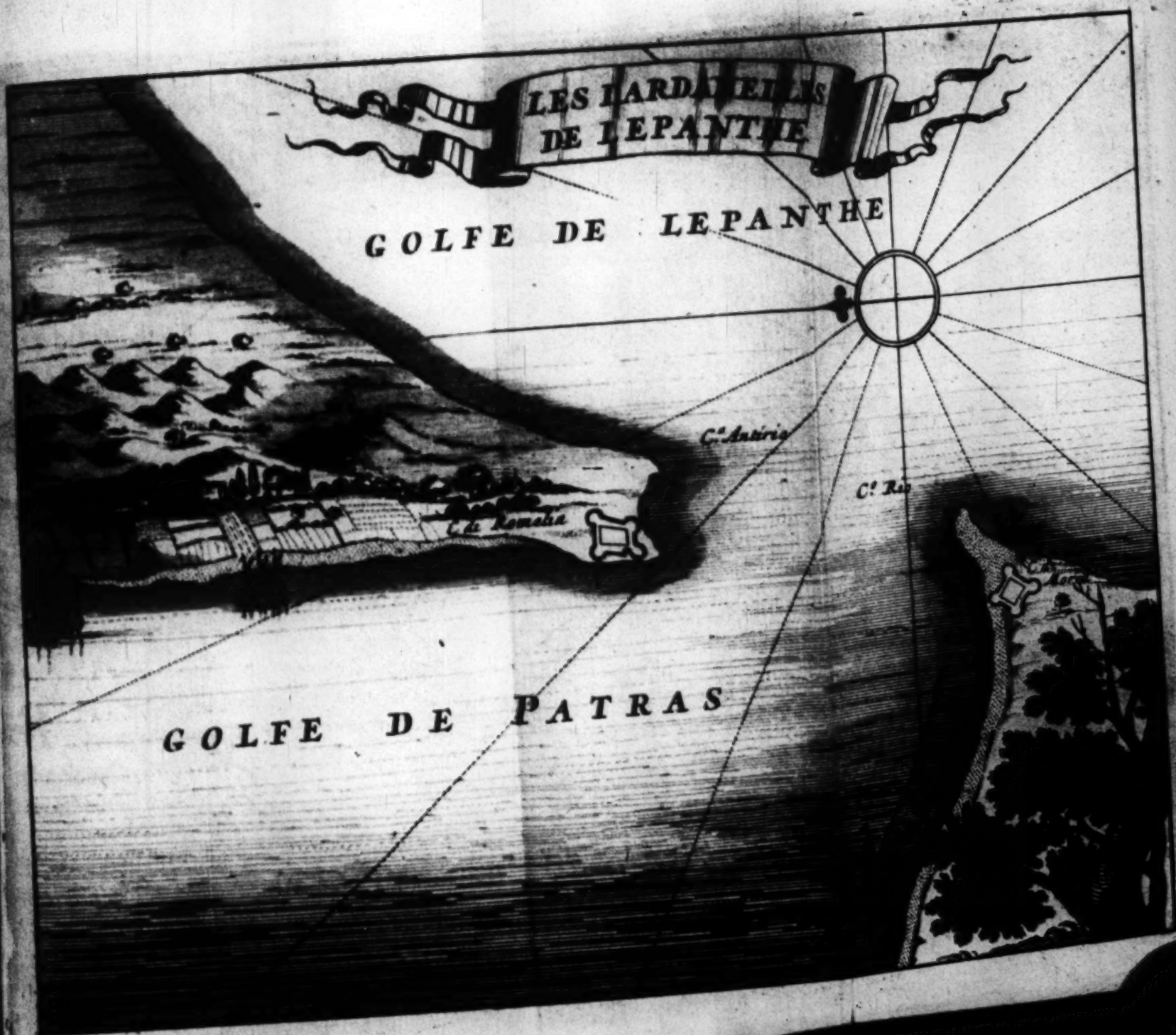
GOLFE DE LEPANTHE

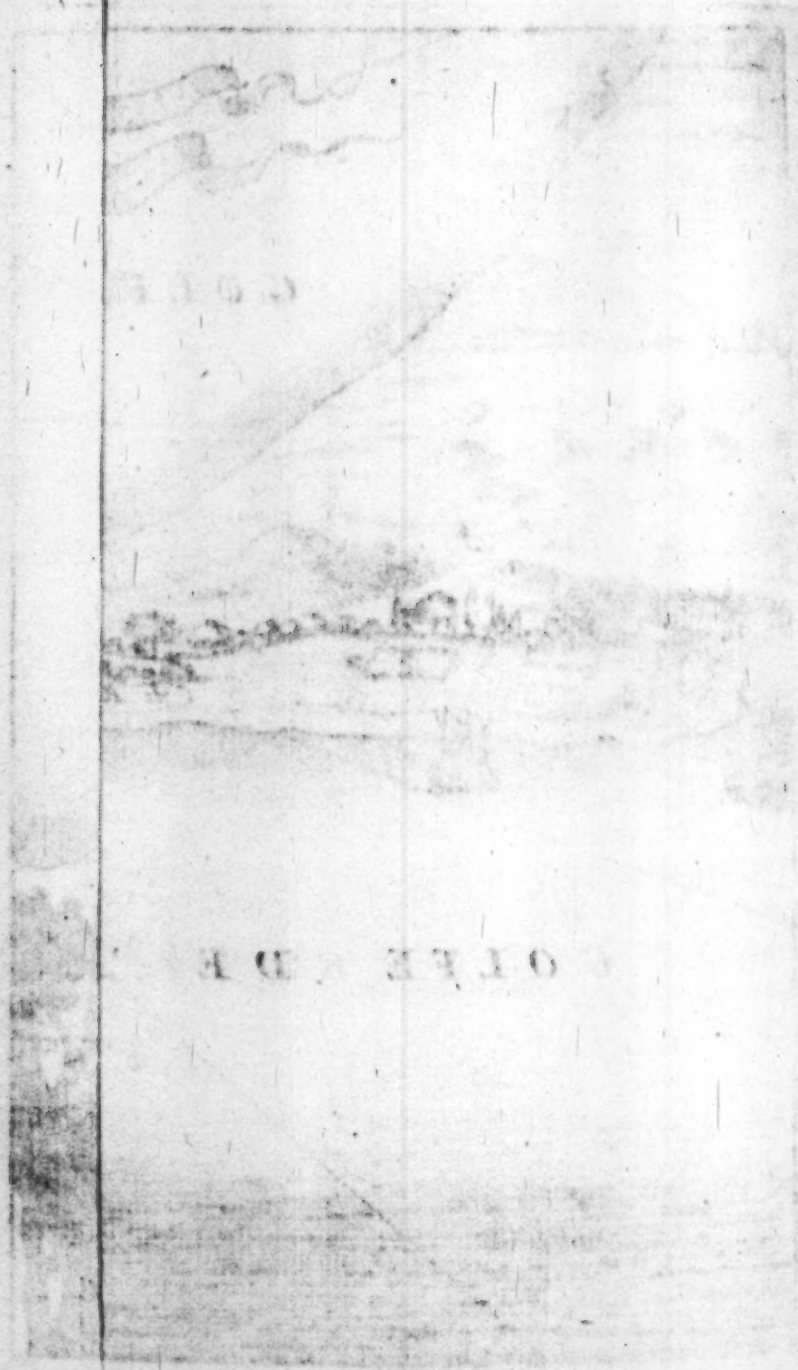
C^{te} Antirion

C^{te} Rio

C^{te} de Romelia

GOLFE DE PATRAS





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from Negropont to Salonichi. 225

In the Year 1118, when *Andronicus* would have got the Empire, *Thessalonia* was taken by *William*, King of *Sicily*; but at the end, being returned under the Dominion of its lawful Sovereign, the Emperour of *Constantinople*, *Andronicus Paleologus*; he, to unite himself the more nearly to the *Venetian* Republick, gave them all the Right he had to this City: But scarce two years past e're the *Turk* seized on it without much Difficulty, by reason of its Distance, and the ill State of Affairs in *Italy*, and the small Defence the Inhabitants were able to make.

The Gulf, and the Dardanelles
of L E P A N T O.

THIS Gulf reaching on the North to the Shores of *Achaia*, and on the South to those of the *Morea*, divides from each other these two great Parts of *Greece*. It has had several Names which Authors have given it according to the different Times and particular Occasions they had to speak of it.

The

The Ancients called it *Crisus*; *Strabo*, the Sea of *Alcion*; *Sophianus*, *Golfe de Pedras*; some, *Corinthiacus Sinus*, from the City *Corinth*; the Mariners, (as *Niger* reports) the Shores of the *Bosforia*, and now commonly *Lepanto*: It contains four Rocks in it, and receives its Water from the *Ionian Sea* by an Entrance between two Promontories, standing far out from the Continent, whereof one joyning to the *Morea*, is by *Strabo* called *Anthirium Promontorium*, and usually *Cape Antirio*, upon the top of which is a Fortrefs called of *Morea*, or of *Patras*; the other joyning to *Achaia*, which *Strabo* calls *Rhium Promontorium*; and the Vulgar, *Cap de Rhio*, or *Rio*; this also is provided with a Fort called *Romelic*.

These two Castles are otherwise called the *Dardanelles* of *Lepanto*: They are both built of a square Figure, encompassed with good Walls, and a strong Battery, level with the Water; there is no Fault to be found with them, but that the Ground being Sandy, they admit of an easy Approach from the Enemy. There is no landing any Forces on the side of *Romelic*, within two

Italian

Italian Miles of the Fortrefs, but it may be approached in small Barks within 100 Paces. The Plain to the little Hill is very large, but it grows less and less as you come nearer to the Castle. At the Foot of the Mountain is a great Valley, where those that design to attack the Fort may march forward undiscovered.

All Merchandises brought out of the Gulf, as Skins, Oyls, Tabaco, Rice, and Barly, pay three *per cent.* to the Emin, who is likewise obliged to disburse six thousand Crowns a year, into the Coffers of the Grand Seignior.

Once all Merchandises that came from the West, as likewise those from the East, after having passed the Gulf of *Engia*, were brought into this Port; but at this time the Entrance is forbid to all stranger Ships, which upon that Account are obliged to stay at *Patras*; and the most of those that put in here are *Corfairs*, and indeed one calls *Lepanto* the little *Algiers*. The greatest part of the Inhabitants of this Place are Moors that have black Children like those of *Barbary*.

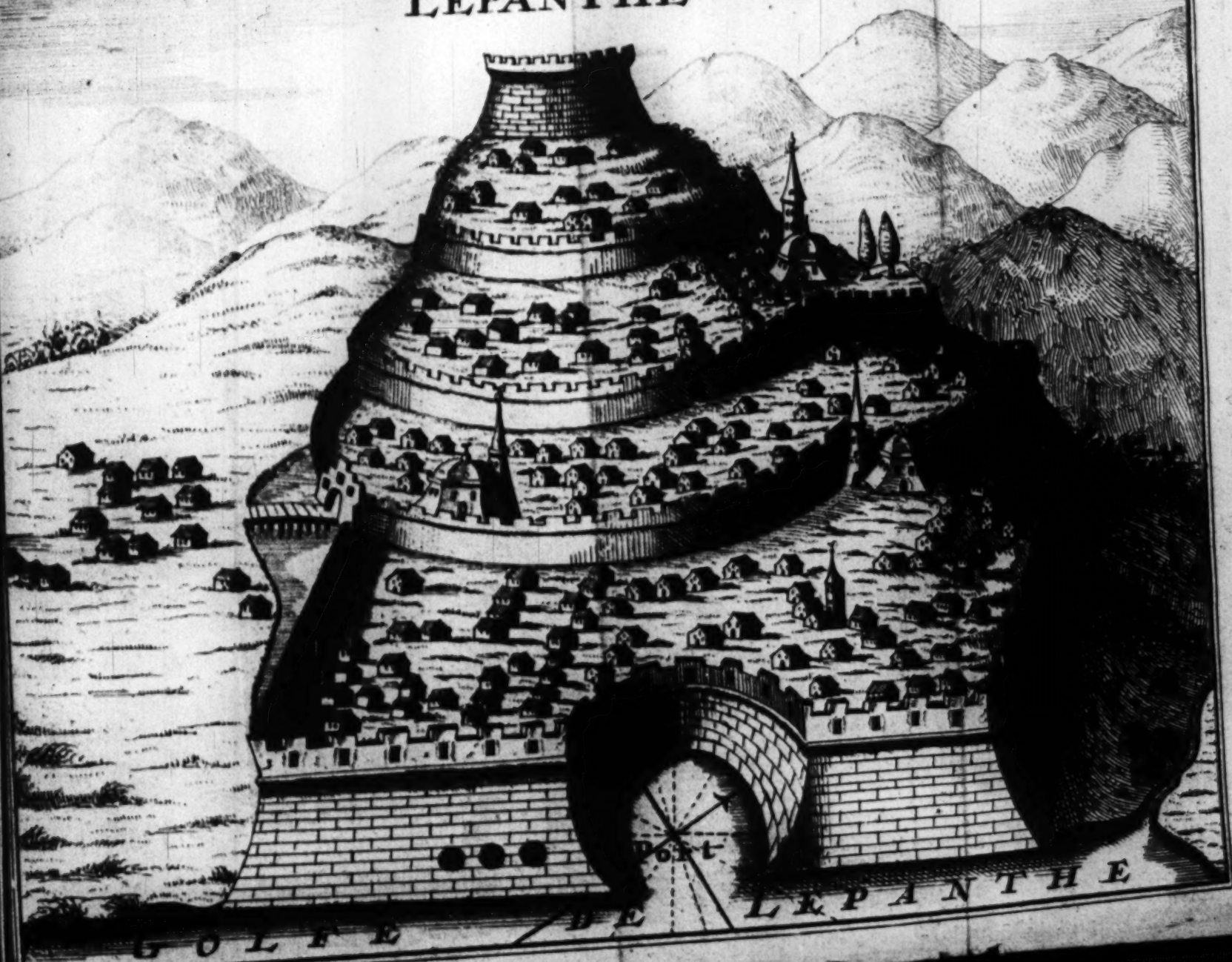
The

The City of Lepanto.

THE City of *Lepanto* is by the Latins called *Naupaëtos*; by the Vulgar, *Epaëtos*; and by the *Turks*, *Einebachtî*; 'tis situated in the Country of *Livadia*, on the Edge, not far from the Mouth of the Gulf of the same Name, invironed with an high conical Mountain, on the Top of which is built a Fortress with four strong thick Walls round it, separated from each other by little Distances, where the Inhabitants have their Dwellings; the Port is not above 60 Foot big, and which may be shut up with a Chain being but narrow at its Entrance, upon which Account, but a few Vessels can lie there; and at sometimes also they cannot get out of it for want of Water: And if the famous Pirate, *Durrah Bey*, used to shelter himself there with his Gallies, he must have taken a special Care to keep it clear.

In the times of Idolatrous Worship, there were four Temples in *Lepanto*, dedicated, one to *Neptune*, another to *Venus*,

LEPANTHE



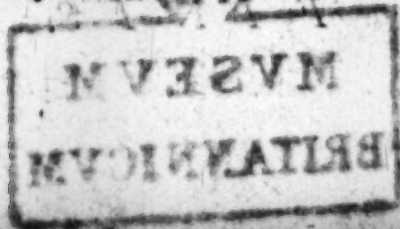
Venus, a third to *Esculapius*, and a fourth to *Diana*. *Falsius* built that of *Esculapius*, to acquit himself of a Vow he had made when he was troubled with sore Eyes.

Under the Empire of the *Turks* 'tis governed by a Vaivode. There are seven Mosques, two Greek Churches which are held in great Disdain by the *Turks*, and three *Jewish* Synagogues.

If the Inhabitants want pleasant Places within the Town, they have, without, on the East side near the Sea, a plentiful Stream of Water, which after having served the Powder-Mills and the Tanners of Leather, in which consists the Riches of the Place, waters about a dozen very great Plains, and makes the Place very delightful. There is likewise round about very pleasant Gardens and Fields covered with Limons and Orange Trees: The Soil produces a Wine that surpasses all the Greek Wines in Goodness.

The taking of this Place was very Difficult, before the Use of great Guns. In the Year 1408, it was subject to the Emperour of *Constantinople*, but the Emperour, *Emanuel*, finding it too hard

a



a Task for him to keep it, delivered it into the Hands of the Republick of *Venice*. Under this new Dominion, it received a new Form, and was fortified so as to be able to resist a powerful Army; and indeed, being besieged *anno* 1475, it destroyed thirty thousand *Turks*, and their Army was forced shamefully to raise the Siege, after having sat down before it above four Months. The Inhabitants could not be better pleased with their Rulers, nor ever made more ardent Vows to be kept there and preserved from the barbarous Tyranny of the *Turks*, when *Bajazet*, 2. came to attack them by Sea and Land, with an Army of an hundred and fifty thousand men, and brought them to the most deplorable State that can be imagined. There is yet to be seen *St. Mark* of *Venice*, to shew us, that the Rights of the Republick are as well founded there as its Arms ineffaceable; and to give us Hopes, that triumphant Republick will add to the Conquests it has made these last Years, that of this Place; which will be crowned with Glory and immortal Fame.



ADVERTISEMENT.

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